The Oxford County Citizen.

A E Herrick

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CHRISTMAS EXERCISES AT THE CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The usual good number of both adults and children greatly enjoyed the annual Christmas supper and tree at the church on Thursday evening, Dec. 24. After supper the following program was rendered:

Song,	Primary Class
Recitation,	Katherleen Wight
Recitation,	Sidney Howe
Song, Lullaby,	Elizabeth Lyon
Recitation,	Ara Burgess, Jr.
Recitation,	Irene Blake
Song, Twinkle Little Candle,	Richard Marshall
Recitation,	Bertha Cross
Song,	Wilma and Marguerite Hall
Recitation,	Eleanor Lyon
Song, Barbara and Kathryn Herrick,	Lucia Van and Ruth Bennett
Playlet, A Girl's Letter to Santa Claus and His Answer	
Santa Claus Song by a class of Girls	

After this attractive program Santa Claus entered and distributed the many gifts so eagerly awaited by the children.

METHODIST CHURCH

The Christmas tree and program at this church was carried out in the afternoon from two to four o'clock. The following program was enjoyed by a number of parents and friends:

Recitation,	Helen Stevens
Prayer,	Mr. Oliver
Song, O Hush,	Primary Dep't
Recitation, A Brief Speech,	Donald Brown
Dialogue, Christmas Lights	
Recitation, The Christmas Gift,	Richard Davis
Recitation. A Day of Joy,	Winfield Robertson
Dialogue, The Meaning of Christmas	
Song,	Helen Anderson
Recitation, The Christmas Rule,	Stanley Hamlin
Recitation, The Time When I'm Good,	Frankie Littlehale
Dialogue, The Ladder of Joy	
Recitation, My Best,	Earlyn Wentzell
Recitation,	Maxine Swan
Recitation,	Ruth Aubin
Song,	Florine Bean
Recitation, Christmas Baskets,	Vivian Berry
Recitation, Baby's Present	Charlie Anderson
Recitation. Christmas Shopping,	Marjory Berry
Song, Praise Him,	Primary Dep't
Recitation, Good Night,	Floyd Bartlett

After gifts were distributed from the trees games were played and refreshments were served.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

There was a record attendance at the annual supper and Christmas tree at the Universalist Church on Christmas Eve. The dining hall was most attractively decorated in red combined with green boughs, by Mrs. Burbank who has excellent taste and who gave very generously of her time and talent. The supper under the direction of Mrs. Merton Farwell was a very successful affair The well loaded tables, the attractive decorations, the mingling of all ages and the altogether Christmas spirit made it one of the pleasantest Christmas gatherings in the annals of the church.

After the supper all gathered in the main auditorium where the program under the direction of Mrs. Twaddle was given, the first number being a Christmas hymn in which all joined. A dialogue by Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus, recitations and Christmas songs completed the program and then came the unloading of the handsomely decorated trees. Mrs. Hugh Thurston had charge of the trees and saw to it that Santa visited the children that night. His coming with his pack of goodies for every child caused much excitement and gave pleasure to the kiddies and grown ups as well. Altogether it was a most successful Christmas party and one long to be remembered by all.

MRS. MARY A. BARROWS

The remains of Mrs. Mary Agnes Barrows, widow of James H. Barrows, were brought to West Paris, Thursday, from Portland for interment. Mrs. Barrows was the daughter of Francis A. and Pamela (Spaulding) Young, and was born in West Paris, May 23, 1856. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Flora Baker and Mrs. Hattie Brooks, and one brother, W. H. Young, all of Portland. Mrs. Barrows spent the most of her life in West Paris, moving from there to Bethel and later to Portland, where she lived for several years.

Many Bethel people will remember Mrs. Barrows, as she was for a number of years a resident of this town, having resided on Mechanic Street.

THE J. E. JONES LETTER

VALUABLE ADVICE

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has started a referendum among its members to determine its official attitude towards legislation relating to resale prices. Organizations and individual members of the Chamber have been asked to express their views concerning Federal legislation permitting the seller of identified merchandise sold under competitive conditions under a distinguishing name, trade mark, or print, to control the resale price thereof; if so, whether it should permit contracts for the maintenance of resale prices, and whether Congress should enact legislation forbidding "the cutting of the sellers declared price." Such a process, it is indicated, is detrimental to the good will attached to articles identified as to their origin. Any member of the Chamber who can not read between the lines and decide just what they are expected to vote for, or against, must be kind of a dub. The Chamber of Commerce has the most wonderful methods for expressing the wants of business that ever existed on the face of the earth—it even thinks aloud in a way that is echoed and parroted all over the country. The United States has employed the best brains in the land to go into just such matters during the last dozen years as the referendum contemplates. A little of the judgment of organized business men won't do any hurt, even though it doesn't do any good.

HOUSE AND THE WHITE HOUSE

The President of the United States had Colonel House as a luncheon guest one day recently. He came at a time when matters in connection with the World Court were occupying the attention of the United States Senate. A lot of people around Washington are in the state of mind that they pretend to see every officer of the World Court, "intent on destroying the sovereignty of the United States." There are a lot of morbid minds that need comforting on all occasions when international affairs are being discussed. One Senator, in replying to the expressions of fear that the League of Nations would dominate the World Court said that the Court was not constituted so that it could be made "the department of justice for the League." The United States got so tired of Europe during the late world war that it didn't even want to think of that part of the world. Now the United States Government through its administration and its Congress is simply trying to meet its ordinary responsibilities to civilization by going into the World Court.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING

As of old, nothing succeeds like success and success is now the given name for cooperative marketing. In the language of Charles S. Barrett, President of the Farmers Union, "gambling in the necessities of life must stop." Farmers have taken their difficulties in their own hands and they have found that by organized efforts they are able to have a little something to say for themselves regarding the prices of their commodities. The fight for cooperative marketing which started out on the 40 acre farms of the West and Middle West has reached Washington and in the administration and legislative circles of the Government all coats are off to help the farmers to put the big cooperative marketing idea across.

ALASKA SLUMPS

The gold output in Alaska in 1925 was estimated at $6,150,000, which was a trifle under that of 1924. The total value of mining production of Alaska during the year was $17,850,000.

MAY THINK, BUT NOT TALK

Secretary of War Davis is said to be ready to put padlocks on the mouths of noisy army officers who are inclined to follow the way of Colonel Mitchell in thinking aloud. The reports in Washington indicate that the War Department proposes to take vigorous measures to curb the criticisms of its policy by men in the service.

LET HENRY DO IT

The latest news from Detroit is that Henry Ford will finance an expedition to the North Pole. A week before this news got out Mr. Ford was reviving old time dances with the aid of an old time fiddler with old-time music. Perhaps he will get the two movements together at the North Pole. Henry may even use the Pole for a May party next spring.

REDMEN UP TO DATE

The Osage Indians out in Oklahoma have made the "big White Fathers" in Washington sit up and take notice. The other day the Indian Commission was asked to approve claims incurred by two young Oklahoma Indians. The youths were sent over to Kansas City

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NEW YEAR'S PRAYER

The author of The Seven Fold Prayer here printed is Rev. S. T. Achenbach. It was made a part of the New Year's service at the Congregational Church last Sunday, Dec. 27. Suggestion: The copy may be kept in a conspicuous place in the home and the prayers used one each day in succession for a week and afterwards repeated likewise for a period of time.

LORD, ENLARGE MY HEART

A Seven-Fold Prayer

Lord, enlarge my heart with true appraisement of Thy goodness. With teeming multitudes of earth I am heir of the ages. Pinched indeed would be my soul were I dependent alone on my personal equipment to create what my soul needs. In my past Thou hast set father, mother, teacher, prophet, neighbor, friend. They willed to me untold wealth in incentive to integrity, in lifting veils from ideals, in encouragement to faith, in spur to great adventure. God forbid that I disappoint them as they look upon me in my struggle. In the farther past also Thou hast placed gifts of which I still receive. The ancient pillar of cloud and fire travels on before me as in all generations. May that be the token of Thine everlasting ongoing. Riveting my eyes on that, my way needs not to be in doubt. The ancient tables of the moral Law are the deathless symbol of Thy Law written in my members. For this priceless dower, the gift of inner control, I give Thee thanks. Arrest me if I follow not the dictates of divine government in my soul. Out from the mighty past the prophets and Jesus and all who follow in their train send me the riches of their thought and experience. Permit me not to ignore their warnings nor to disregard their counsels. Yea, and my fellowmen of today endow me with the abundant assets of their dreams, their nerve, their brotherly good will. Make it impossible, O Lord, that I should do aught with these peerless deposits of excellence save to so lodge them with other lives that they too may be blessed.

Lord, enlarge my heart with readiness to meet obligation. It is not enough for me to assent to creeds which men have formed. Not even is it enough for me to make a noble life decision, committing myself in enlistment to Thy Holy Cause. Impress it upon me, O Lord, that when I say, "I believe," that when I make a dedication of myself to Thee, Thy Kingdom, Thy Church, my assent and my act take on the meaning of a deep obligation. Ever after may I hear in the call of duty the call of God That I should think of my Christian obligation as a fetter upon my liberty, as an intruder on my time, as a robber of my pleasure mayest Thou forfend. It is for me to consider that the strife and the agony which the doing of duty bring upon men are for their discipline, that they develop the muscle of character. I crave the spirit of Jesus, who so many times said, "I must." For Him the path of duty was not always easy but it was never irksome. It always meant progress in His labor of bringing God's kingdom to pass. O Lord Jesus, let me say with Thee, "I must," when I am faced with the necessities which my life with Thee imposes, and may I never fret under their yoke.

Lord, enlarge my heart with courage to meet antagonism. Thou knowest me altogether and knowest the paralizing offspring of fear in my soul. How little of the wholeness of things I see when I am affrighted. Very still seem the voices calling to high endeavor when the qualm settles upon my spirits. So often I am afraid for the terror by night and for the arrow that flieth by day. I tremble lest these will bring upon me poverty of goods, lest they will rob me of a prize for which I strive, lest they will drive friends from my gate, lest they will write failure over the record of my life. But may I hear with the inner ear when thou sayest, "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be fearful." With the psalmist I will say, "What time I am afraid, I will put my trust in Thee." Like Thyself, O Christ, I would be in my walk, confident, poised, steady. I will hear Thy trumpet summons to achievement. There are timid ones who may stand in hesitancy before high issues because I stand timorous. Therefore, O Lord, help me to appear assured and undismayed in their sight. May it never be that observers of my acts shall fail in making a first move for the greater life because I act the craven.

Lord, enlarge my heart with overpowering passion for the right. In my own self create a clean heart and renew a right spirit. I would have a heart of purity, knowing that the base alloy

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BETHEL AND VICINITY

Miss Faye Sanborn is spending her vacation with her sister, Hazel Sanborn, at Portland.

Miss Hazel Sanborn of Portland spent Christmas Day with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Sanborn.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Austin and two sons were guests of Mrs. Austin's parents at Shelburne, Friday.

Miss Shirley Brooks is spending her Christmas vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Brooks.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alister Lowe fell down stairs one day last week and broke her arm.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Jones of Lewiston were Christmas guests of her parents, Mr. and, Mrs. H. I. Bean.

Mrs. Frank Kendall was a week end guest of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Ring, and family at West Paris.

Elwin Bergquist of Berlin, N. H., is spending the week with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Donahue.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Inman and baby of West Paris spent the holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Inman.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Inman and child of West Bethel were guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Inman, Sunday.

Mrs. Lynn Bennett went to Brownville, Me., last week for a visit. She was accompanied home by her daughter, Inez.

Mr. Leslie Fuller of Upton was in town one day last week. He was on his way to Auburn to see his wife who was ill.

Miss Margaret Herrick, who was the holiday guest of her parents Judge and Mrs. A. E. Herrick, returned to Boston, Monday.

Miss Gladys Spearrin returned to Lynn, Mass., Saturday, after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Spearrin.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Staples of Gorham, N. H., spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. True Eames and Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Rich.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Babidrau and grandson of Milan, N. H., Mrs. Howard Tyler and son, Ronald, of Davenport, Iowa, and Mrs. William Murphy of Lewiston are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Swan.

A large crowd attended the dance at Grange Hall, Friday. A good time was reported. Another dance will be held at the same place on Thursday evening of this week. Come and dance the old year out and the new year in.

A young lady who was a holiday guest at Bethel Inn had the misfortune to break a leg Saturday afternoon while sliding on the toboggan shute. The toboggan on which she was sliding was overloaded. She was taken to Boston, Sunday morning where she is resting comfortably in a hospital.

Sunday morning was the coldest for the season, thermometers registering from 10 to 22 below in different parts of the town. A high wind blew all day making it the worst day of the winter. Although the wind continued through Monday and Tuesday the temperature was several degrees warmer than Sunday.

Sally Chapman, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Chapman, had the misfortune to break an arm last week. She was riding in a sleigh with M. J. Marshall's little son and thinking that the two of them were too much of a load for the pony she got out and was leading the pony when a truck came up behind them frightening the pony who jumped throwing the little girl to the ground, the sleigh passing over her arm breaking it above the elbow. She is resting as comfortably as can be expected.

(Continued on page 4)

ODD FELLOW AND REBEKAH OBSERVANCE

There will be a general get together on Friday evening of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs and their families for the observance of the new year. There will be a short program after which light refreshments will be served. The time is eight o'clock and the place is Odd Fellows Hall.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

Chapman Street

Services Sunday morning at 10.45. Subject of the lesson sermon, God.

Sunday School at 10 o'clock.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Rev. S T. Achenbach, Minister

Sunday, Jan. 3:

10.45: Service for the Church Family, with talk to boys and girls. Let whole families be present on this opening Sabbath of the new year.

12.00: Church School.

7.00: Service in charge of the Christian Endeavorers.

Tuesday, Jan. 5:

7.00: Chorus rehearsal.

7.35: Meeting of the Forty Club.

8.15: Annual business meeting of the church, with election of officers.

Special notice to all parishioners: Annual Roll Call and Parish Get-Together on Tuesday evening, Jan. 12. Hold date open and plan to attend.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

Rev. C. Easternhouse, Minister

Morning service at 10.45. New Year's sermon, "Ring out the Old, Ring in the New." The sermon is based upon Tennyson's great poem by the title.

Sunday School at 12 o'clock.

On account of cold weather the candle light service was postponed and will be held this coming Sunday. An extra musical program has been arranged for.

Thursday night the Boys' Club will have a New Year's party at the church.

Choir practice at Mrs. Willey's, Tuesday night.

Meeting of the Parish this coming Friday.

METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. B. Oliver, Minister

Church School at 9.45.

Sunday morning church worship at 10.45. A Bunch of Houses or a Community? is the pastor's subject for the morning. Special music is planned.

The Epworth League begins a new list of topics with a new arrangement of leaders Sunday evening at 6.15-7.15.

7.30 worship hour as follows:

Singing from Hymns of Praise

Responsive Reading

The Call to Prayer

Surprise by Choir, solo anthem or duet

Scripture.

Notices.

Sermon, Twenty Six Is Here, Boys.

Hymn.

Ladies' Aid meets Thursday with Mrs. Bertha Wheeler. Election of officers. Will every member please be on the spot.

The faithfulness of all who helped during the Christmas season is deeply appreciated. When "we all pull together in all kinds of weather," things move.

On Thursday evening the League Cabinet will meet at the parsonage.

Friday evening social and rehearsal at the parsonage. Both at 7.30.

Keep Sunday evening, Jan. 10th in mind.

The Third Young People's Conference is on the way.

Our church makes one resolution for 1926, suggested by a Bethel young man, The vital interests of the Kingdom of God shall have first place.

LOCKE'S MILLS CHURCH

Church School, 1.30-2.30

Worship conducted by the minister at 2.30-3.30.

We begin the year right by putting God first on the first Sunday of the New Year.

FIRE SCARE

The fire department was called out Tuesday evening at 6.20 for a fire in Odd Fellows block on Main Street.

Smoke was discovered coming out around the windows and doors by two young men who had come out of Hall's pool room. The alarm was sounded but before the hose was connected on it was found that the stove pipe leading from a stove in the ante room to the chimney had fallen down and the hall was filled with smoke. No damage except by smoke.

ENMAN—RAND

The marriage of Lester R. Enman and Miss Marion H. Rand, both of Bethel, took place Thursday, Dec. 24, at the home of the officiating clergyman, Rev. Ordell Bryant, at Mechanic Falls. The double ring service was used. The couple was unattended.

Mrs. Enman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dana Rand of Mechanic street.

Mr. Enman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Enman of Rumford but for the past year he has made his home in Bethel.

The couple will reside in Bethel where Mr. Enman will open a barber shop.

SCHOOL NOTES

WEST BETHEL

On the evening of December 18th, the Grange Hall at West Bethel was filled with people who greatly enjoyed the Christmas entertainment given by the school children under the direction of the teachers, Miss Clare Mason and Miss Katherine Brown. This annual event has become an occasion looked forward to for weeks by old as well as young and this year every one seemed filled with the real Christmas spirit and every part was well taken. The singing by the different grades showed much careful training on each teacher's part, no piano accompaniment being used. There seemed not a discordant note in any of the songs which goes to prove that music is of value in our rural schools. The excellent teamwork of teachers and pupils was noticeable throughout the evening.

A very beautiful tree was loaded with gifts Albert L. Bennett made a jolly Santa Claus appearing after the program.

PROGRAM

Our Greeting,	Barbara Martin, Jessie Brooks, Lawrence Perry and Donald Luxton
Song, Stars of December,	Grammar Grades
Recitation,	Esther Wheeler
Recitation,	Kathryn Lowell
Dialogue,	Muriel Martin, Marguerite Brooks, Rosaline Morrill
A Poor Little Boy,	Robert Whitman, Russell Burris
Dialogue, Giving and Receiving,	Seven Children of Grammar Grades
Recitation, If You're Good,	Ruth Jordan
The Best of It,	Sherwin Bennett, Wilma Martin, Chester Wheeler
Why,	Margaret Bennett
Recitation,	Robert Jordan
Christmas Carol,	Five Girls of Grammar Grades
A Modest Wish,	Barbara Martin, George Gilbert
Recitation,	Clarence Rolfe
How He Came,	Ernest Westleigh
Song,	Florice Grover
To Bed, To Bed,	Edwin Bennett
A Surprise,	Arthur Gilbert
Dance of Greetings,	Five Girls of Primary Grades
Recitation,	Frederick Grover
Why Do Bells for Christmas Ring,	Phyllis Bennett, Eugene Cushing
Song, The Noisy Toys,	Primary Grades
Recitation,	Esther Burris
Dialogue, Mr. and Mrs. Santa Claus,	Roger Wheeler, Marion Jordan
Song,	Wilma Martin, Robert Whitman
Dialogue, Nine Girls of Grammar Grades	
A Closing Speech,	Junior Jordan
Songs, Joy of Harvest, Lincolnshire Poachers,	Chorus from Grammar Grades
A Happy Pair,	Florice Grover, Lawrence Perry
Song,	Marguerite Brooks, Wilma and Muriel Martin
Recitation, Just Before Christmas	Robert Kessell
Song, Santa Claus,	Chorus from Grammar Grades

Those pupils in the grammar grades who received 100 per cent in spelling, for the week ending Dec. 18 are as follows:

Albert Wheeler, Grade 5.

Esther Burris, Kathryn Lowell, Grade 6.

Roger Wheeler, Wallace Kessell, Clara Luxton, Beulah Burris, Frederick Grover, Hazel Grover, Clarence Rolfe, Grade 8.

Pupils who did not miss a day during the fourteen weeks of the fall term, in the grammar grades at West Bethel are Beulah Burris, Frederick Grover, Esther Mason and Kathryn Lowell. Clarence Rolfe only missed one day.

GRANGE NEWS

LONE MOUNTAIN GRANGE

Lone Mountain Grange of Andover held its regular all day meeting in the hall Saturday and elected the following officers:

Master—John L. Bailey.
Overseer—W. W. Perkins.
Lecturer—Mrs. Cora Akers.
Steward—E. M. Bailey.
Asst. Steward—Mrs. Etta Perkins.
Chaplain—Mrs. Georgie Andrews.
Treasurer—Miss Sadie Bailey.
Secretary—Mrs. Evelyn Stevens.
Gate Keeper—Mrs. Emma Lovejoy.
Ceres—Mrs. John L. Bailey.
Pomona—Mrs. Rebecca Crossman.
Flora—Mrs. George Learned.
Chorister—Miss Sadie Bailey.

The officers will be installed on Jan. 9th by Mrs. George Learned.

PLEASANT VALLEY GRANGE

At the regular meeting of Pleasant Valley Grange, Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, the first and second degrees were conferred on two candidates.

THINGS YOU WANT TO KNOW

(Write this paper for information concerning "Things You Want to Know." Address all communications of this nature as follows: Information Bureau, U. S. Press Association, 1343 H Street, Washington, D. C. Enclose 4 cents if reply is desired.)

Q. Do Indians in the Southwest use prairie dogs for food? N. H. T.

Indians on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona use prairie dogs for food, and consequently object to the usual methods of killing these pests by the distribution of poison baits.

Q. How can starch be taken out of colored goods? V. D. C.

Wash carefully with a mild soap.

Q. How large is Lake Superior? L. W.

It is 400 miles long and 180 miles wide; its area in square miles is 32,000.

Q. What is the meaning of the word "Day" in the Old Testament? L. C.

It apparently refers to the period of light which we call day, but it is also used in ways that may indicate a longer period of time.

Q. What is the population of the Territory of Hawaii? H. M.

The population of the Territory is estimated at 323,615 of which 592,165 are citizens of the United States.

Q. When was the first sleeping car used on an American railroad? V. B. V.

The Cumberland Valley Railroad converted a day coach into a sleeping car in 1836.

Q. Do fish ever go to sleep? A. H. M.

Fish never close their eyes and according to the United States Bureau of Fisheries, they rest but never sleep.

Q. Please explain the use of a vacuum tube as a detector. G. H. N.

In Popular Science the answer has been furnished that the radio crystal detector passes electrons through it in only one direction and that the vacuum tube does the same thing. The electrons will pass from the filament to the plate, but not from the plate to the filament. Accordingly vacuum tubes and crystals have the same properties in this direction and therefore both of them can be used as detectors.

Q. What per cent of forest fires are due to the carelessness of the general public? A. H. T.

The United States Forest Service says that more than eighty per cent of the fires in our forests are man caused, usually through some form of carelessness or inattention. The increased cigarette smoking has been responsible for burning up millions of dollars worth of forests.

Q. What forms of food should be used by mothers before and after the birth of children? A. N. P.

Write to the United States Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., for its circular No. 4, entitled "What Builds Babies?" It gives full directions for mother's food and diet.

Q. What are the relative advantages of spruce and balsam fir for Christmas trees? E. A. H.

The leaves of the fir are longer and heavier and do not dry out so readily as spruce leaves. The balsam fir will hold its needles longer than spruce under the same conditions.

Q. Is there a monopoly of imported rubber by foreign governments? J. H. B.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover announces that "we are now subject to the full result of monopoly action and we have no machinery of adequate defense." He says three monopolies have been created or fostered by foreign governments. Going into detail he says that imports for 1926 will cost the consumers of the United States about [illegible], and that this represents [illegible] in excess of what might be considered a fair price. Evidently tire users in the United States may expect to get "soaked" next year worse than they have been this year.

Q. Why does hot iron glow? E. R. C.

The heat increases the vibration of the atoms, or perhaps the electrons inside the atoms, and they start waves in the ether. [illegible] as has been [illegible] by the [illegible].

Q. Does the sun actually draw up water? T. R. S.

This is a [illegible] as [illegible] but the sun does not draw water. Just as a ray of sunlight entering a dark room will light up dust [illegible] in the air so that you can see the path of the beam so do we find dust in the air standing apparently on the [illegible] beams of sunlight.

Q. Is there any kinship between former Secretary of State Hughes and Rupert Hughes, the author? F. J. L.

There is no relationship. The ancestors of Charles Evans Hughes settled in the North, those of Rupert Hughes in Virginia. Both of the Hughes are members of the college fraternity Delta Upsilon.

Q. Can a Government clerk leave the employment and take up claims against the Government? H. S. W.

Lawyers used to do this until Congress passed a law prohibiting them from being interested in claims and so forth against the Government for two years after leaving Federal employment.

Q. What do the people in Washington think about the proposed Roosevelt memorial, pictured in the newspapers as a structure on an island? F. T. E.

Strangely enough, Washington has shown practically no interest in the memorial as it has been illustrated. The proposal is to build an island in what is known as the Basin, a small artificial lake in the principal park. On the island there is to be a large marble memorial building, and shooting out of this there is pictured an ever-flowing fountain. The suggestion has the approval of some first-class landscape engineers, but to us laymen it looks rather rakish.

Q. Who is the President of Mexico? M. I. D.

The President of Mexico is General Plutarco Elias Calles.

Q. How is horsepower figured on steam boilers? T. J.

It is a unit of power numerically equal to a rate of 33,000 foot pounds of work per minute, or 550 foot pounds per second. It is the power, theoretically, which a horse exerts.

Q. Where can I sell antique jewelry which came from England at least two hundred years ago? R. Y. P.

You will have great trouble getting an honest value fixed on this class of jewelry because you have an intrinsic and a sentimental value to deal with. We suggest that you write to Tiffany, Jeweler, New York City, giving information and asking for particulars. You can rely upon them.

Q. I am wondering why the United States is paying out millions of dollars while there are saloons running wide open in this town? Michigan.

You should send full particulars to the Director of Prohibition Enforcement, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. The Government is using its millions in cleaning up just such places as you describe, and they would not exist in your community if your local officials were doing their duty. The fault is principally theirs and it would be much easier to make your complaint effective in your own community than to try to make Washington unhappy about it. If you live in a bootlegging law-breaking community, then why do you not try to straighten it up?

Q. What is a "black hander?" H. G. W.

Members of the black hand were formerly an anarchistic society of Spain. Afterwards they became a lawless or black mailing secret society, especially among the Italians. A lot of them went into competition with stock criminals in America.

Q. Thomas A. Edison used to boast that he spent only three or four hours a night sleeping. Perhaps he finds it necessary to get more sleep as he grows older. Can you tell me about this? M. C.

Edison is now 78 years old and he says that he now sleeps from five to six hours and that "the quality is still perfect."

Q. What becomes of all the Christmas cards that go through the mails but do not reach their destination? G. H. C.

There were more than one million Christmas and New Year's cards sent to the Dead Letter Office last year and destroyed. The Post Office Department has issued requests this year that the name and address of the sender be placed upon all the cards to insure their return in case the addressee cannot be found.

Q. What right has the United States Senate to reject Senator Nye after he was named to fill the place of Senator Ladd in the United States Senate? N. G. B.

The Senate Committee held that there was no law in North Dakota giving the Governor legal authority to appoint a Senator. The Senate is the judge of its own membership and if it so chooses it can arbitrarily refuse a seat to a new member. But decisions have always been based on the facts and the law, and in the case of Mr. Nye the Senate Committee held that he had not been legally chosen by the Governor of North Dakota.

Q. How high can airplanes fly? Can pictures be taken from these high altitudes? N. H. J.

Airplanes have, on certain occasions, attained altitudes of [illegible] feet, approximately 8 miles, which is declared in the Aircraft Year Book as "beyond the reach of human sight." The value of this great altitude is found, however, in the fact that a view of the great area beneath the machine may be obtained, by the use of photography, a photograph taken by the Army Air Service from [illegible] feet covering an area of 18 square miles with a possibility of extending the field to 130 square miles by the use of newly devised cameras for this character of work.

Q. Which is the older the telephone or the typewriter? C. N. R.

The typewriter is two years older than the telephone.

Q. Is railroad mileage in the United States decreasing? When did it reach the peak? T. A.

The last figures on railroad mileage are for 1925, showing [illegible] miles as against [illegible] in 1920. There were [illegible] miles of line in 1880, [illegible] in 1900 and [illegible] in 1910.

Q. How are the precious stones in the earth accounted for? G. G. F.

Precious stones are merely minerals. They are formed in rocks by slow crystallization of the proper mineral.

Q. How many eggs could you eat on an empty stomach? N. B. T.

Only one egg, because then your stomach would not be empty.

Q. Into what room do you go to have a tooth pulled? F. D. R.

The drawing room.

Q. When did the first steamer cross the Atlantic? B. N. T.

In 1819.

Q. What are kid gloves made of? B. G. T.

From lamb skin or sheep skin.

Q. What are the Templars? We are apt to think of them as members of certain lodges. G. P.

Of course there are Knight Templars, Good Templars, etc. But they were a religious and military order established at Jerusalem, about 1118 to protect pilgrims and the Holy Sepulcher. There were four ranks: knights (heavy horsemen), sergeants (light horsemen), farmers (administrators of temporals), and chaplains.

MAINE WEEKLY INDUSTRIAL REVIEW

Houlton—New telephone toll system placed in service here.

Belfast—Improvements being made in Windsor Hotel.

Bangor—New addition being built to Stevens building.

Bangor—State Forestry Department putting up 20 miles telephone lines in Penobscot County.

Old Orchard—City planning to install white way lighting system.

Augusta—Plans under way for establishing large stock farm near here.

Wiscasset—Wiscasset and up-county people planning to raise $60,000, for purchase of Wiscasset, Waterville and Farmington Railroad.

Boothbay Harbor—Construction progressing on Hotel Weymouth.

Boothbay Harbor—East Boothbay road cut-off completed.

Boothbay Harbor—Work of redecorating and refinishing interior of Congregational Church, completed.

Rumford Falls—Over $150,000 in Christmas Club money distributed in one week by Rumford banks.

Rumford Falls—Rumford Falls Light & Water Co. announces substantial reduction in rates.

Eastport—Washington County Farm Bureau receives prize for conducting most successful farm bureau membership campaign.

Rockland—Central block being repaired.

Portland—Plans proposed for establishing lighthouse at Tumbler Island.

Houlton—Potatoes bringing highest prices on record.

Van Buren—St. John Lumber Company's plant purchased by Madawaska Company.

Portland—Cape Elizabeth lighthouse to be electrified.

Winterport—New hotel proposed for this place.

Houlton—Steps to be taken soon after January 1st, for financing erection of new 75-room hotel.

Pembroke—Large quantities Christmas trees being shipped from here.

Portland—City will receive $6,000 more from State for school funds this year.

Dover-Foxcroft—$85,000 bond issue proposed, for acquiring property and taking water from Salmon Pond.

Belfast—Old bridge across Passagassawaukeag River being replaced by new modern structure.

Bethel—Central Maine Power Co. connected with Bethel Light Co.

Biddeford—Negotiations under way for providing Biddeford High school with athletic field.

Calais—St. Croix Cotton Mills erecting two large smokestacks.

Augusta—Plans proposed for immense development project on Penobscot Frenchman's Bay, in 1926.

Eastport—Smoked and boneless herring industry giving employment to large number people in this vicinity.

Old Orchard—Charles W. Usen planning to erect large arcade on Atlantic boulevard.

Portland—Plans preparing for erection of new Immanuel Baptist Church.

NEWRY

There was a Christmas tree and entertainment last Thursday which was good. Quite a number of visitors were in and all the children did well. The tree was well filled and each one went home well pleased.

Mrs. Selma McPherson is at home from Gilead visiting at her father's.

Alice Smith, who is teaching at Chebeague Island, is at home for the Christmas holidays.

Rose Sweatt has returned to her home in [illegible], N. H.

Homer Bailey has bought a pair of large horses.

Mrs. Carrie French is at home from Portland.

HOW'S THIS?

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CHILDREN'S DISEASES AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM

As already explained, a child who is to grow and develop normally requires plenty of good food, sleep, exercise and out of door life. In addition special care must be devoted to the prevention of any illness for any illness, however slight, is a hinderance to growth, and every hour spent by him in pain or disturbance means some loss to him and may result in permanent impairment to some organ or some function of his body. Therefore the old idea that a child is destined to have the children's diseases and consequently there should be no methods employed to prevent them is an old fashioned, false idea. Children should be kept from having them and under no condition should any mother let her child be exposed to a disease intentionally. To expose a child intentionally is just like giving some poison to him for it is dangerous both to the child and to the other children in the community.

It has been proven that many of the defects and weaknesses of children have resulted from some of the children's diseases. Measles often leaves deafness in children or perhaps weakens the eyes. Infantile paralysis affects the limbs and often makes cripples of the innocent victims. Whooping cough may result in congestion of the lungs which in turn can easily develop into tuberculosis. Chicken and small pox leave ugly scars on the body. Scarlet fever, dyptheria, influenza, mumps, pneumonia, and typhoid fever may all leave some form of weakness to the body which may seriously impair the health of the child. Last but by no means least is the common cold and sore throat. How prevalent is this disease, (yes, it is a disease), and how often nothing is done to prevent it from spreading from one member of the family to another! And yet how serious it can be. Frequent colds weaken the body and make it susceptible to tuberculosis. Just as much care should be taken of the child who has a cold as of the one who has whooping cough!

The symptoms.

The symptoms vary with the disease so that no definite ones can be put down which will hold true in all cases. As soon as any disturbances or sign of illness is noted in a child the advice of a physician is the best thing to get. Either a call to the office or a call of the physician to the home of the child.

The State Department of Health of Maine at Augusta, will send leaflets which have the symptoms, causes, treatment and other information about all the different disease, to anyone asking for them. (Send to the Department and ask for the reference list of the blanks, circulars and leaflets about disease and sanitation. Then from this list you can check the leaflets you want and the department will send them to you.)

What causes disease?

Diseases are caused in two ways. Through some defect in the functioning of the body, and by germs. To the first class belong anemia, diabetes, etc. The other class includes all the contagious diseases which are caused by taking germs into the body. Each disease has its own particular germ. It is by the communication of these germs that children catch diseases. The forms of communication of disease may arise in various ways. The most common is direct contact with one suffering with the disease. Children who are suffering with some disease as whooping cough, chicken pox, or colds are often allowed to play with other children. This is a grave mistake on the part of the mother for in letting the child out in public the other children are being exposed through contact with the child.

Great care should be taken with the handkerchiefs and clothing that the child uses for they easily communicate the disease to anyone who comes in contact with them.

Many times children get the disease from some unknown cause. When this is the case the chances are that he became exposed to it through germs which were in the air or through infection from food that he has eaten. Germs do not always get into the body through the air, for sometimes they may enter through the food or water. Tuberculosis is many times caused through infected milk which the child drank. This is the chief argument why milk should be inspected before it is sold. In the case of typhoid fever, the cause may be through infected or polluted drinking water. This again leads to the argument for sanitary conditions around the home.

Prevention of the spread of disease.

The first thing to do to prevent or check the spread of disease is to isolate the child who has a cold and keep him home from school. So many of the children's diseases start with a cold that many times the child may be "coming down with one" when he is suspected of having only a cold.

If any child or adult is suspected of having a disease he should be kept away from other people for a few days or until the physician lets him free. This may not mean shutting him up in a room if he is not ill but it means that he should not come in contact with other people or be where they are. In this way if he does have the disease he has not exposed others as he would if he had gone to school or to work.

If a child has the disease he should be kept apart from the rest of the family in a room by himself. No one but the person who was waiting on him should be allowed to enter the room until the doctor so ordered. The dishes which are taken to the sick-room should be thoroughly sterilized or boiled when they are brought from the sick room. No food or clothing coming from the sick room should be touched by anyone but the nurse. Bedding, etc., should be boiled.

Nowadays the doctor notifies the health officer of any diseases in a community and he in turn puts a quarantine on the houses or rooms where the disease is. The family should not feel antagonistic toward him for he is helping them to check the disease.

Vaccination is the most common prevention of certain diseases. In many states there is a law that all children must be vaccinated when they enter school. This is an excellent law, for not only does it prevent the child himself from getting the disease but it also prevents any epidemic from arising in the community. May the time come when the compulsory vaccation laws will be in effect in every state.

In the case of epidemics in a school, the authorities generally close the schools. If this is the case the parents should cooperate with them in preventing the spread of the disease, by keeping the children home. If, when school is closed, the children still are allowed to play all together there is still the danger of the spread of the disease and it would be much better to keep the school open.

Two or three times a year the school building, books, etc., should be thoroughly fumigated and freshly cleaned. Likewise, after illness in a home the rooms should be cleaned and in case of contagious diseases, should be fumigated.

Keep children away from others who have a disease.

Keep other children in the family from getting it if one already has it.

Cooperate with the school officials to prevent epidemics.

Keep the child having the disease isolated.

Have the child vaccinated.

Be sure that the water and milk is not infected.

Teach the child not to cough, sneeze, spit, etc., except in a cloth or such.

Keep the child strong and healthy so that he will not be susceptible to disease.

Keep the child who has a cold at home for several days until you are sure that he will not carry it to other children.

MIDDLE INTERVALE ROAD

Mrs. Bessie Soule spent the week end at her old home.

Miss Frances Carter started for Florida last Thursday, and Mrs. Mary Wiley, started with her and will spend a few weeks in Connecticut and then will go to the home of her son for the winter.

Walter Balentine and family went to Paris, Christmas, and returned home the same night.

Mrs. Mary Capen returned to her daughter's at Middle Intervale, Saturday.

Mrs. J. P. Coolidge has been ill for a week with a severe cold and throat trouble.

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SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 97, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of every month. D. M. Forbes, W. M.; Fred B. Merrill, Secretary.

PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S., meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Susan Edwards, W. M.; Mrs. Pearl Tibbetts, Secretary.

MT. ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening. L. H. Coburn, N. G.; A. C. Brinck, Secretary.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Lilla Morgan, N. G.; Mrs. Anna French, Secretary.

SUDBURY LODGE, No. 22, K. of P. meets in Grange Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month. L. A. Sumner, C. C., G. D. Cushing, K. of R. and S.

NACCOMI TEMPLE, No. 68, PYTHIAN SISTERS, meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Grange Hall. Mrs. Carrie French, M. E. C. Mrs. Constance Wheeler, M. of R. and C.

BROWN POST, No. 84, G. A. R., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. A. H. Hutchinson, Commander; I. C. Jordan, Adjutant; L. N. Bartlett, Q. M.

BROWN W. R. C., No. 36, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. Mrs. Lottie Inman, President; Mrs. Constance Wheeler, Secretary.

GEORGE A. MUNDT POST, No. 81, AMERICAN LEGION, meets the first Tuesday of each month in its rooms. Albert Grover, Commander; Lloyd Lurton, Adjutant.

BETHEL GRANGE, No. 56, P. of H., meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Zenas Merrill, M.; Eva W. Hastings, Secretary.

Parent-Teachers' Association. Meeting 2nd Monday of each month at Grammar School during school year. Pres., Miss Gwendolin Godwin; Secretary, Mrs. Eugene Vandenkerckhoven.

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APTER, No. 102, O. E. sonic Hall the first Wed-'of each month. Mrs. , W. M.; Mrs. Pearl ary.

LODGE, No. 31, I. O. their hall every Friday . Coburn, N. G.; A. C. ry.

BEKAH LODGE, No. 64, ts in Odd Fellows' Hall ird Monday evenings of s. Lilla Morgan, N. G.; ich, Secretary.

ODGE, No. 22, K. of P. Hall the first and third h month. L. A. Sumner, hing, K. of R. and S.

EMPLE, No. 68, PYTH- meets the second and day evenings of each ge Hall. Mrs. Carrie . Mrs. Constance Wheel- C.

ST, No. 84, G. A. R., ellows' Hall the second rsdays of each month. son, Commander; I. C. t; L. N. Bartlett, Q. M. R. C., No. 36, meets in Hall the second and y evenings of each ottie Inman, President; Wheeler, Secretary.

MUNDT POST, No. 81, EGION, meets the first h month in its rooms. Commander; Lloyd Lar-

ANGE, No. 56, P. of H., hall the first and third gs of each month. Zenas ra W. Hastings, Secre-

ers' Association. Meet- of each month at Gran- ing school year. Pres., n Godwin; Secretary, andenkerckhoven.

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Chronology of the Year 1925

Compiled by E. W. PICKARD

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INTERNATIONAL

Jan. 2—France informally offered to pay United States debt in ninety years, starting with ten year moratorium.

Jan. 19—International opium conference reopened in Geneva.

Jan. 20—Japan and Russia signed treaty of mutual diplomatic recognition, with clause giving Japan naval oil reserve on Saghalin.

Jan. 22—Costa Rica withdrew from League of Nations.

Feb. 6—United States withdrew from international opium conference.

March 1—Marshal Foch's allied military committee found Germany's violations of the Versailles treaty extremely grave.

April 20—United States marines landed in Honduras to protect foreign interests during revolution.

May 4—International conference on control of arms traffic opened in Geneva.

May 11—Abd-el-Krim declared a holy war against Spain and France.

May 30—French defeated Riffians near Fez, saving that city.

May 31—Allies informed Germany of her failures to disarm as required by treaty.

Riots in Shanghai started anti-foreign movement throughout China and American and Italian bluejackets were landed.

June 5—Plots of Russian bolshevika to start civil war in China exposed.

Geneva arms conference agreed to outlaw poison gas in warfare.

Germany yielded to some disarmament demands of allies, refused others.

June 9—Veinstra of Belgium won Bennett cup balloon race.

June 12—Secretary of State Kellogg warned Mexico she must protect lives and property of American citizens and meet her international obligations.

June 14—President Calles of Mexico replied defiantly and indignantly to Secretary Kellogg's warning.

June 23—Chinese situation approaching crisis as more foreigners were attacked.

July 7—French reported repulse of Riffians after ten days of fighting, but evacuated two towns.

July 10—France ratified the Washington treaties concerning China.

July 14—Riffians began offensive against French on 200 mile front.

July 22—French in Morocco repulsed Riffian offensive after evacuating several outposts.

July 23—German reichstag approved Stresemann's security pact proposals.

July 31—Fifty thousand Poles in Germany and Germans in Poland repatriated by force.

Aug. 2—Greece prepared to invade Bulgaria because of murder of Greek merchant in Bulgaria.

Aug. 3—United States marines evacuated Nicaragua after 12 years.

Aug. 6—Belgian debt commission arrived in United States.

Two treaties of Washington conference relating to Chinese customs and open door went into effect.

Aug. 11—French and Spanish armies united for drive on Riffians.

Aug. 12—Germany asked that United States return property seized during the war, valued at $300,000,000.

Marshal Petain given chief command in Morocco.

Aug. 17—Opening of fourteenth Zionist congress in Vienna marked by great anti-Semite riots.

Aug. 18—Agreement for settlement of Belgian debt to United States reached; interest on war obligations canceled.

Aug. 25—French and Belgians evacuated Dusseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort, the "sanction cities."

Aug. 26—Great Britain granted liberal debt settlement terms to France.

Aug. 22—Great Britain renewed full diplomatic relations with Mexico.

Aug. 31—French and Spanish warships and planes destroyed Adjir, capital of Abd-el-Krim.

Sept. 5—America, Japan and Great Britain agreed to send judicial representatives to inquire into the Shanghai riots. Other European powers and China refused to co-operate.

Sept. 7—Sixth annual assembly of League of Nations opened in Geneva. Senator Raoul Dandurand of Canada elected president.

Sept. 8—Spanish army effected landing in Alhucemas Bay after hard fight with Riffians. Capture of Tetuan threatened by Riff forces.

Sept. 12—Allies invited Germany to security pact conference.

Sept. 19—Mosul dispute referred to The Hague court by League of Nations.

Sept. 22—Great Britain accused Turkey, before League of Nations, of violating the Mosul frontier.

Sept. 24—French debt commission headed by Caillaux arrived in Washington.

Germany accepted allies' invitation to security pact conference.

Sept. 26—League of Nations assembly adjourned.

Oct. 1—Caillaux's offer on French debt rejected but he took back American offer to accept $40,000,000 a year for five years when negotiations will be resumed.

Interparliamentary Union sessions opened in Washington.

Oct. 5—European security pact conference opened in Locarno, Switzerland.

Oct. 7—International commission began inquiry into Shanghai riots.

Oct. 9—Terms agreed on for funding Czechoslovakian debt to United States.

Oct. 12—United States troops, at request of President Chiari of Panama, entered Panama City and suppressed Red rent riots.

Russia and Germany signed commercial treaty.

Oct. 16—Ministers of Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Poland and Czechoslovakia at Locarno signed the Rhine security pact and accompanying arbitration treaties.

Oct. 19—Greeks and Bulgarians fought on frontier near Demirhissar.

Oct. 21—Greece sent ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding indemnity and apology.

French cabinet rejected temporary arrangement concerning debt to America and planned new offer.

Oct. 22—Greek troops invaded Bulgaria, shelled the town of Petritch and several villages; Bulgaria appealed to League of Nations.

Oct. 24—League of Nations council ordered Greece and Bulgaria to cease hostilities and withdraw from each other's territory at once.

British case in Mosul dispute submitted to international court of justice; Turkey declined.

International conference on Chinese tariff opened in Peking.

Oct. 27—Greece and Bulgaria agreed to obey League of Nations council.

Nov. 2—International conference in Peking agreed to give China tariff autonomy not later than 1929.

Nov. 11—Germany agreed to all the allied demands on disarmament.

Nov. 12—Agreement reached for funding Italian debt to United States.

Nov. 18—British parliament ratified Locarno treaties.

Nov. 21—Chile withdrew from Tacna-Arica plebiscite commission.

Nov. 24—Egypt yielded to Italy's frontier demands and gave up the oasis of Jarabub.

Nov. 27—German reichstag ratified Locarno treaties.

Dec. 1—Locarno treaties signed in London by seven nations, promising peace and security for Europe. Evacuation of Cologne to be completed by January 31.

Peru protested to League of Nations against Pershing's alleged retarding of Tacna-Arica plebiscite.

Agreement for funding Rumania's debt to United States reached in Washington.

Dec. 31—Abd-el-Krim opened peace negotiations with France and Spain.

FOREIGN

Jan. 1—Chinese government proclaimed amnesty to all except ex-President Tsao and his parliamentary supporters.

Premier Mussolini of Italy began suppression of opposition organizations and newspapers.

Jan. 5—New German reichstag convened.

Premier Mussolini reorganized Italian cabinet.

Jan. 15—Dr. Hans Luther formed new cabinet for Germany, in which monarchists and nationalists were strong.

Jan. 17—Italian chamber adopted Mussolini's electoral law and adjourned.

Jan. 23—Navy junta government of Chile overthrown by group of young army officers.

Jan. 28—Russian mercenaries of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang took possession of Shanghai.

Chilean army and navy reached agreement on government, recognizing President Alessandri.

Jan. 31—Ahmed Zogu, leader of recent revolt, elected president of Albania.

Feb. 2—Russian government granted amnesty to counter-revolutionists.

Giacomo di Martino appointed Italian ambassador to Washington.

Feb. 8—Elections in Yugo-Slavia resulted in establishing virtual dictatorship of Premier Pachich and the military junta.

Feb. 25—Indians of Panama rebelled, burning a town.

Feb. 27—Turkey began big mobilization to crush Kurd rebellion.

American marines landed on San Blas coast, Panama, where Indians were in revolt.

March 2—Japanese lower house passed universal manhood suffrage bill.

March 3—Turkish cabinet resigned owing to Kurd revolt and row with Greece.

March 5—Panama made peace with San Blas Indians.

Ismet Pasha again made premier of Turkey.

March 9—Tacna-Arica boundary dispute between Chile and Peru was advanced toward final solution by decision of President Coolidge that the ultimate disposition of contested province should be by popular vote.

March 29—Germany failed to elect President in its first popular election.

March 31—New Finnish cabinet formed by M. Tulenheimo.

April 5—Premier Theunis and cabinet of Belgium resigned.

April 8—Field Marshal von Hindenburg nominated for President of Germany by Nationalists.

April 10—French cabinet, defeated in senate on financial bill, resigned.

April 14—Communists attempted to assassinate King Boris of Bulgaria.

April 15—Paul Painleve made premier of France.

Infernal machine explosion in Sofia killed 150 and wrecked cathedral.

April 16—Painleve formed new French cabinet with Caillaux as minister of finance and Briand as foreign minister.

Kurd revolt ended, leaders captured.

April 18—Bulgaria under martial law; 400 Reds executed.

April 19—Former Crown Prince Wilhelm of Germany found not guilty of war crimes.

April 26—Field Marshal von Hindenburg elected President of Germany.

May 11—Eight men sentenced to death for Sofia cathedral bomb outrage.

May 12—Paul von Hindenburg inaugurated president of Germany.

May 13—Aloys Van de Vyvere formed new Belgian cabinet.

May 20—Chang Tso-lin occupied Peking, Feng Yu-Hsiang withdrawing his troops.

May 21—Amundsen hopped off for the pole from Spitzbergen with two planes.

May 22—Belgian cabinet resigned.

May 30—Serious riots started by native students in Shanghai followed by fatal fights with foreign police forces.

June 6—Extensive plot to assassinate king of Spain uncovered.

June 11—Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches of Canada merged into United Church of Canada.

June 17—Viscount Poullet formed new Belgian ministry.

June 18—Amundsen party arrived at Spitzbergen safely. Flew to within less than 150 miles of pole, lost one plane and returned in other.

June 25—Greek government overthrown by military and naval revolt and new one installed under General Pangalos.

June 26—Pangalos became premier of Greece.

June 29—Sheik Said and 21 other leaders of the Kurdish insurrection executed by the Turks.

July 19—Druse rebels in Syria besieged the French garrison of 700 in the fortress of Suedia.

July 21—Premier Da Silva and cabinet of Portugal resigned.

July 25—Leaders of Turcoman revolt in Persia executed.

Aug. 3—Serious revolt of Druses in Syria against the French.

Aug. 13—President Kemal of Turkey by presidential decree divorced his wife, Latife Hanoum, and removed all restrictions on women's dress.

Aug. 23—Seven Egyptians executed for murder of Sir Lee Stack, the sirdar.

Sept. 1—Bolivian congress annulled the election of Villanueva as President.

Sept. 21—French routed Druse rebels at Suedia.

Oct. 1—President Alessandri of Chile resigned.

Oct. 4—Russia entirely abandoned prohibition.

Oct. 19—Revolt of Druses in Damascus suppressed by French in one day after bloody battle. City partly destroyed by bombardment.

Oct. 24—Emiliano Figueroa elected President of Chile.

Oct. 27—Premier Painleve and the entire French cabinet resigned when Finance Minister Caillaux refused to quit after his financial program had been disapproved.

Oct. 29—Painleve formed new French cabinet with himself as premier and minister of finance.

Conservatives led by Arthur Meighan won Canadian parliamentary election.

Oct. 31—Persian parliament deposed Shah Ahmed Mirza, and Riza Khan, premier and dictator, assumed the throne as King Pahlavi.

Nov. 4—Bakry Bey, rebel leader, proclaimed Syrian republic.

Plot to assassinate Premier Mussolini and overthrow the government foiled by Italian police; all Masonic temples seized by authorities.

Nov. 9—Plot to assassinate king of Rumania thwarted.

Archbishop of Canterbury appointed committee to study faith healing.

Nov. 11—Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang took control of Peking and members of the cabinet resigned. Marshal Chang retreated toward Manchuria.

Nov. 13—Polish cabinet resigned.

Nov. 16—Syrian rebels won battle in Lebanon and captured several towns from Christian forces.

Communist governor ousted by state legislature of San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Twelve Russian officials sentenced to death for graft.

Nov. 20—New Polish coalition cabinet formed by Premier Skrzynski.

Nov. 21—Egyptian parliament held rump session and voted lack of confidence in government.

Nov. 22—French chamber of deputies rejected part of government's financial project and Painleve cabinet resigned.

Nov. 25—Doumer and Herriot both failed to form new French ministry.

Army revolt against Chang Tso-lin in China reported.

Nov. 26—King Rama of Siam died and was succeeded by his brother, Prince Prajatipok.

Nov. 27—Gen. Feng challenged Marshal Chang to quit Chinese politics or fight.

Briand formed new cabinet for France with Loucheur as finance minister.

Nov. 28—Italian parliament passed laws making Mussolini dictatorship complete.

INDUSTRIAL

Jan. 15—Federal railway labor board raised pay of 27,000 railway clerks.

Feb. 21—New York garment workers' strike ended with increase of pay.

March 31—Dodge Automobile company sold to syndicate of bankers for $146,000,000 cash.

April 30—Great Northern and Union Pacific telegraphers granted wage increase of 2 cents an hour by U. S. railway labor board.

April 13—U. S. supreme court held unconstitutional the compulsory arbitration of labor disputes under Kansas industrial court act.

May 13—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine warned Chicago board of trade to curb grain price manipulation or lose its charter.

May 18—International Harvester company exonerated of trust charges by special federal court of equity.

June 1—U. S. Supreme court held the gathering and dissemination of information by trade associations on costs, prices, etc., are not necessarily violations of anti-trust laws.

June 5—Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Marketing association enjoined from doing business in Tennessee.

June 18—Plasterers of America began general strike because of row with bricklayers.

June 23—F. W. Sargent, elected president of Chicago and Northwestern railway, W. H. Finley retiring.

July 10—Anthracite miners presented demands for 10 per cent wage increase.

Dissolution of the Grain Marketing company, co-operative concern, announced.

July 13—Standard Oil company of New Jersey changed from 12 to 8 hour day for its oil fields, with new wage scale.

July 18—American Woolen company announced 10 per cent wage cut in mills.

July 22—International Association of Machinists notified members to quit all relations with communist organizations or lose cards.

July 23—Grain Marketing company formally dissolved.

Aug. 1—First union of cemetery workers organized in Chicago.

Aug. 2—American Federation of Labor reverted to its non-partisan political policy.

Aug. 4—Anthracite coal wage negotiations broken off; operators refused higher wage scale and check-off; miners refused arbitration.

Aug. 21—Shipping strike began in English ports.

Aug. 27—President Lewis of the miners issued order for anthracite strike on Sept. 1.

Aug. 25—Shipping strike on in ports of South Africa.

Sept. 1—Strike of anthracite miners began.

Sept. 14—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine dismissed federal charge against merger of Armour and Morris packing plants.

Sept. 22—John V. Farwell Co. of Chicago, wholesale dry goods, bought by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., forming a $100,000,000 a year combination.

Oct. 2—Jurisdictional dispute between bricklayers' and plasterers' unions that had long tied up building construction settled.

Oct. 4—Four hundred million dollar merger of Ward, General and Continental Baking companies announced.

Oct. 5—Italian confederation of industry, representing employers, and confederation of Fascist labor unions agreed to close co-operation.

Forty-fifth annual convention of American Federation of Labor opened in Atlantic City.

Oct. 9—Chicago Board of Trade adopted stringent rules to prevent market manipulation, as demanded by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

Oct. 13—Seamen's strike called off in South Africa ports.

Oct. 16—American Federation of Labor turned down all propositions for co-operation with Russian trade unions and recognition of the soviet government; President Green and other officers re-elected.

Oct. 19—U. S. Supreme court ruled against Arizona minimum wage law for women.

Nov. 2—S. M. Felton resigned as president of Chicago Great Western railway, Col. N. L. Howard succeeding him.

Nov. 29—Anthracite miners accepted Pinchot plan for ending strike.

British seamen's strike in Australian ports ended without gain for men.

Nov. 30—Chicago cemetery workers went on strike in five cemeteries.

Anthracite operators rejected Pinchot plan for ending strike.

Dec. 18—French manufacturers offered to mortgage nation's industries for $400,000,000 loan to government.

Dec. 20—King Ali of Hedjaz abdicated following capture of Jedda by the Wahabis.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 4—Associate Justice Joseph McKenna of Supreme court resigned and President Coolidge named Attorney General Harlan F. Stone to succeed him.

Mrs. Nellie T. Ross sworn in as governor of Wyoming.

Jan. 6—Senate upheld President's veto of postal salary raise bill by one vote.

Senate passed Interior department bill and house passed emergency deficiency bill carrying $137,000,000.

Jan. 7—Senate passed treasury, post office and agriculture supply bills.

Jan. 9—House passed army appropriation bill carrying $321,000,000.

Jan. 10—President Coolidge announced that Secretary of State Hughes would retire from the cabinet on March 4 and that Frank B. Kellogg had been selected to succeed him.

Charles B. Warren nominated for attorney general.

Jan. 12—Presidential electors met in the state capitals and cast their votes, Coolidge and Dawes being formally elected.

Jan. 13—Alanson B. Houghton, ambassador to Germany, selected to succeed Frank B. Kellogg as ambassador to Great Britain.

Senate passed deficiency bill carrying $150,000,000.

Jan. 14—Senate passed the Underwood Muscle Shoals bill.

Jan. 12—C. Bascom Slemp resigned as secretary to the President, and Everett Sanders of Indiana was named to succeed him.

Rt. Rev. W. M. Brown, former bishop of Arkansas, found guilty of violating Episcopal doctrine by church board of review and his expulsion from ministry recommended.

Former Secretary Denby exonerated and Fall condemned by minority report from senate committee on oil inquiry.

Jan. 30—President Coolidge announced completion of work of United States railroad administration created during the war; cost to nation was $1,[illegible].

Senate adopted majority report on Teapot Dome oil scandal, censuring Fall and Denby.

Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson inaugurated governor of Texas.

Jan. 31—Col. Charles R. Forbes, former director of the veterans' bureau and John W. Thompson, millionaire contractor of St. Louis, found guilty by a jury in Chicago of having conspired to defraud the government in contracts for soldiers' hospitals.

Emile Daeschner, new French ambassador, presented credentials to President Coolidge.

Senate passed postal pay and rate increase bill.

Jan. 31—Dog teams carrying antitoxin for diphtheria-stricken Nome started on 655-mile run.

Feb. 2—Serum reached Nome in record-breaking time.

House passed bill for $150,000,000 for public buildings program for six years.

Delaware and Utah rejected child labor amendment.

Feb. 3—House returned postal increase bill to senate, asserting its right to initiate all revenue legislation.

Feb. 4—Col. C. R. Forbes and J. W. Thompson sentenced to two years in prison and $10,000 fine each.

Tennessee legislature rejected child labor amendment.

Feb. 10—House passed postal pay and rate increase bill substituted for senate measure.

Senate ratified commercial treaty with Germany.

Feb. 11—William M. Jardine of Kansas appointed secretary of agriculture and George Parks governor of Alaska.

Feb. 16—Floyd Collins, entrapped by bowlder in Sand Cave, Kentucky, on January 30, found dead.

Senate confirmed nomination of Frank B. Kellogg to be secretary of state.

Senate passed again its own postal salary and rate bill.

Feb. 17—Senate voted to increase salaries of members of congress to $10,000 and of cabinet members to $15,000.

Feb. 20—House accepted senate amendment for raise of congressional and cabinet salaries.

Feb. 24—Charles S. Deneen appointed senator from Illinois to succeed the late Medill McCormick.

House passed Dickinson cooperative marketing bill as substitute for Capper-Haugen measure.

Feb. 27—Republican members of next house in caucus elected Nicholas Longworth of Ohio speaker.

House committee reported great frauds in bureau of printing and engraving.

March 3—House adopted resolution advocating American entry into world court.

Navy war game began in the Pacific.

March 4—Calvin Coolidge and Charles G. Dawes inaugurated President and vice president of United States.

March 5—United States shipping board and Emergency Fleet corporation won verdict for $11,[illegible] against Virginia Shipbuilding corporation.

March 6—Lieut. Col. James E. Fechet named as successor to Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of army air service.

March 10—Senate rejected nomination of Charles Beecher Warren as attorney general.

March 12—President Coolidge again submitted name of Warren to senate to be attorney general.

March 13—Senate ratified the Isle of Pines treaty which fixed ownership of island with Republic of Cuba.

March 16—Senate again rejected President Coolidge's nomination of Warren to be attorney general by vote of 46 to 39.

March 25—President Coolidge appointed Thomas F. Woodlock of New York as member of the interstate commerce commission.

March 29—Brig. Gen. William Mitchell ordered to Texas flying field, reverting to rank of colonel.

March 31—United States shipping board sold its five Pacific ships for $5,625,000 to Dollar interests.

April 3—Indictments against Fall, Sinclair and the Dohenys dismissed on a technicality.

April 7—U. S. S. Saratoga, largest airplane carrier, launched.

April 16—Senator Wheeler of Montana went to trial in Great Falls for illegal use of his influence as senator.

April 25—District of Columbia judge suspended consent decree by which "Big Five" packers agreed to divorce themselves from unrelated lines.

April 24—Senator B. K. Wheeler acquitted in trial at Great Falls, Mont.

April 27—War game at Hawaii ended without official decision.

April 29—Solicitor General J. M. Beck resigned.

May 3—W. T. Van Orman won national balloon race with Goodyear III.

May 4—International Council of Women convened in Washington.

May 5—Secretary Wilbur ordered aviation training for all cadets of Annapolis academy.

Coast guard fleet began intensive war on the Atlantic coast rum fleet.

May 13—Glenn Frank, editor of Century magazine, elected president of University of Wisconsin.

Mgr. J. F. Noll of Huntington, Ind., made bishop of Fort Wayne.

May 21—Presbyterian general assembly met in Columbus, Ohio, and elected Dr. C. R. Erdman of Princeton seminary moderator.

May 25—J. T. Scopes indicted in Dayton, Tenn., for test case of state law against teaching of evolution theory.

Governor Baker of Missouri appointed G. H. Williams United States senator to fill out term of late Selden S. Spencer.

May 27—Grand jury in Washington returned new indictments against Fall, Sinclair and Doheny.

Shipping board voted to scrap 200 vessels.

May 28—Doheny leases in Elk Hills naval oil reserve and Hawaii contracts voided by federal court in Los Angeles.

May 29—Federal grand jury in Chicago indicted 200 furniture making concerns and individuals for combining in restraint of trade and commerce.

June 5—William D. Mitchell, St. Paul, Minn., appointed solicitor general.

June 8—President Coolidge addressed Norse-American centennial celebration in St. Paul, Minn.

June 14—President Coolidge declared himself against reduction in sugar duty.

June 17—MacMillan expedition to explore Crocker land sailed from Boston.

June 13—Forty-nine chairmakers pleaded guilty to trust charges and were fined.

June 19—Federal Judge Kennedy at Cheyenne, Wyo., decided the Teapot Dome oil reserve lease to the Sinclair company was legal and proper.

June 27—President Coolidge moved to summer White House at Swampscott, Mass.

Sweeping reorganization plan for federal prohibition enforcement announced by Treasury department.

June 30—Ice box manufacturers indicted for anti-trust law violation pleaded guilty and were fined by Federal Judge Cliffe in Chicago.

Mrs. Edith N. Rogers of Lowell, Mass., elected to congress to succeed her husband, the late John Jacob Rogers.

July 1—Overnight air mail service between New York and Chicago established.

Dr. F. E. Clark, founder and for 44 years president of Christian Endeavor, resigned and was succeeded by Dr. D. A. Poling.

July 10—E. B. Brossard, Utah, appointed to tariff commission.

Scopes anti-evolution law trial opened in Dayton, Tenn., with W. J. Bryan aiding prosecution.

Eighty-three furniture manufacturers pleaded guilty of violating anti-trust law and were fined $153,000.

July 21—Scopes convicted in Dayton evolution trial and fined $100.

July 25—New indictments returned in Chicago against 186 furniture manufacturers for violating anti-trust laws.

William Jennings Bryan died suddenly in Dayton, Tenn.

July 31—William J. Bryan interred in Arlington National cemetery.

Aug. 4—Ford's bid of $1,706,000 for 200 United States shipping board vessels accepted.

Aug. 12—National crime commission organized in New York by prominent men.

Aug. 18—Max Mason, mathematics professor in University of Wisconsin, elected president of University of Chicago.

Aug. 19—MacMillan expedition abandoned exploration of polar regions by airplane for the season.

Aug. 25—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine ousted Dr. H. C. Taylor, chief of bureau of agricultural economics.

Aug. 31—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrews announced appointment of 21 prohibition district administrators.

Aug. 29—Power production started at Muscle Shoals.

Aug. 31—Two navy planes began the flight from San Francisco to Honolulu; one broke down 300 miles out.

Fifty-ninth annual encampment of the G. A. R. opened in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Senate recount of Iowa senatorial election votes showed Brookhart 134 votes ahead of Steck.

Sept. 1—Second navy plane forced down near Hawaii by lack of fuel and lost in stormy sea, with crew of five. Found ten days later.

Sept. 3—Navy dirigible Shenandoah destroyed by storm in Ohio. Lieut. Com. Zachary Lansdowne and 13 others killed.

John H. Inman of Springfield, Ill., elected commander in chief of G. A. R.

Sept. 5—Col. William Mitchell severely criticized army and navy air service.

Sept. 15—President Coolidge returned to Washington from vacation.

Sept. 12—President Coolidge named board of nine to investigate air defense.

Sept. 16—James Walker, Tammany candidate, nominated for mayor of New York by Democrats, defeating Mayor Hylan. F. D. Waterman nominated by the Republicans.

R. M. La Follette, Jr., nominated by Wisconsin Republicans for United States senator; W. G. Bruce nominated by Democrats.

Sept. 17—President's air investigation board held first session.

Secretary Kellogg canceled visa of Saklatvala, British Communist and delegate to Interparliamentary union.

Sept. 19—Col. William Mitchell relieved of active service in army because of his criticisms of air service.

Sept. 29—R. M. La Follette, Jr., elected United States senator from Wisconsin.

Col. William Mitchell, testifying before aircraft board, upheld his severe criticisms of army and navy air services and offered defense plans.

Oct. 1—Shipping board resumed full control of Fleet corporation.

Oct. 3—F. J. Thompson resigned from shipping board.

Oct. 5—Convention of American Legion opened in Omaha.

Oct. 6—President Coolidge addressed American Legion convention, urging tolerance and adequate defense without jingoism.

Leigh C. Palmer forced to resign as president of Fleet corporation, Elmer E. Crowley elected in his place.

Oct. 7—Episcopal house of bishops affirmed charge of heresy against Bishop W. M. Brown of Arkansas.

Oct. 9—John R. McQuigg of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected commander in chief of the American Legion.

Oct. 11—Bishop Brown deposed from Episcopalian ministry.

Lieut. Cyrus Bettis, U. S. A., won Pulitzer trophy in record time in Mitchel field air races.

Oct. 13—President Coolidge accepted resignation of J. W. Weeks as secretary of war and appointed D. F. Davis to succeed him.

Oct. 14—Bishop Murray of Maryland elected presiding bishop of Episcopal church.

Oct. 15—Col. Hanford MacNider appointed assistant secretary of war.

Oct. 26—Court-martial for Colonel Mitchell ordered to convene October 28.

Arthur R. Robinson of Indianapolis appointed United States senator from Indiana to fill out term of late Senator Ralston.

Oct. 26—Lieut. J. H. Doolittle won Schneider trophy in seaplane race at Baltimore.

Oct. 27—One hundred and fiftieth birthday of the United States navy celebrated.

Lieutenant Doolittle set new speed record for seaplanes at 254.713 miles an hour at Baltimore.

Oct. 28—Court-martial of Colonel Mitchell opened; General Summerall, president of the court, and Generals Bowley and Sladen withdrawn for alleged prejudice.

Oct. 30—Col. Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, four German and Swiss citizens and three German and Swiss corporations indicted by federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States government.

Nov. 3—James J. Walker, Democrat, elected mayor of New York; A. Harry Moore, "wet" Democrat, elected governor of New Jersey.

Nov. 5—Biennial convention of Anti-Saloon league opened in Chicago.

Nov. 6—James E. Jones appointed director of prohibition.

Nov. 9—Colonel Mitchell, opening his defense, made a new series of charges against the army and navy air services.

Nov. 14—Garland P. Nye appointed United States senator by Governor Sorlie of North Dakota to succeed the late Senator Ladd.

Nov. 18—Federal grand jury at Chicago indicted Boston & Maine railroad and 24 individuals for beer running conspiracy.

Nov. 23—Mississippi Valley association convened in St. Louis and demanded immediate development of inland waterways, including the Chicago-to-Gulf project.

New tax bill completed, cutting United States revenues by $325,736,000.

Nov. 24—All permits for wine making revoked by government.

Nov. 26—Major General Patrick, head of army air service, in annual report scored administration for neglect of the service.

Nov. 27—Maj. Gen. Amos Fries, chief of chemical warfare service, in annual report declared the service was menaced by too much economy.

Nov. 28—International Live Stock exposition opened in Chicago.

Nov. 29—Secretary of Commerce Hoover submitted annual report; urged early completion of mid-west waterway projects.

Dec. 1—All sacramental wine permits revoked, effective December 31.

Muscle Shoals board of inquiry made divided report; majority recommended lease to private capital for exclusive production of fertilizer; minority opposed government operation and advised division between fertilizer and other products.

Dec. 7—Sixty-ninth congress opened its session.

Nicholas Longworth elected speaker of the house.

American Farm Bureau federation opened meeting in Chicago and was addressed by President Coolidge.

Dec. 8—President Coolidge's message was read to congress.

Dec. 18—House passed the revenue bill.

Ogden H. Hammond of New Jersey appointed ambassador to Spain.

Erie railroad and ten individuals indicted in Chicago for beer running conspiracy.

Dec. 21—R. V. Taylor, Democrat, of Mobile, Ala., nominated to be member of interstate commerce commission.

DISASTERS

Jan. 22—Serious floods in southern states.

Feb. 1—Mine explosion at Dortmund, Germany, killed 133.

Feb. 20—Mine explosion at Sullivan, Ind., killed 51 men.

Feb. 28—Earthquake shook all eastern North America; seven persons killed in Canada.

March 16—Thousands killed by earthquake in central China.

March 18—Over 800 killed and 3,000 injured by tornado which swept southern Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Alabama and Tennessee.

April [illegible]—City of Chalchihuites, Mexico, destroyed by volcanic action; 29 killed.

May [illegible]—Mississippi river excursion steamer capsized near Memphis; 22 lost.

May [illegible]—Forty-three men killed by mine explosion near Dortmund, Germany.

May [illegible]—[illegible] coal mine [illegible] N. [illegible] exploded and killed [illegible] men.

June 2—Disastrous tornado at Minneapolis.

June 8—Seventeen men killed by mine explosion at Sturgis, Ky.

June 18—Forty-five persons, mostly Chicago German-Americans on their way to Bremen, killed in train wreck near Hackettstown, N. J.

June 29—Santa Barbara, Cal., wrecked by earthquake; 11 dead; property loss more than $[illegible].

July 4—Nearly fifty persons killed by collapse of Boston dance hall.

Aug. 18—Boilers of excursion steamer exploded near Newport, R. I.; 50 killed.

Aug. 25—Italian submarine lost with 47 men.

Sept. 3—Navy dirigible Shenandoah destroyed by storm in Ohio; Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne and 13 others killed.

Sept. 25—U. S. submarine S-51 sunk in collision with steamship City of Rome off Rhode Island coast; 33 men lost, 3 saved.

Oct. 27—Eighteen killed in train wreck near Memphis, Tenn.

Nov. 12—British submarine with crew of 68 lost in English channel.

Nov. 15—Clyde liner Lenape burned off Delaware coast; 287 passengers and crew saved, one man drowned.

Three million dollar fire on docks at New Orleans.

Nov. 29—West coast of Florida ravaged by storms.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 4—Archbishop Henry Moeller of Catholic diocese of Cincinnati.

Jan. 8—George W. Bellows, American artist.

Jan. 9—Edward Morgan, postmaster of New York City.

Jan. 10—Dr. Norman Bridge, eminent Chicago physician and philanthropist.

Jan. 17—Daniel G. Reid, "tin plate king," in New York.

Jan. 22—John C. Eastman, owner and publisher of Chicago Journal.

Jan. 27—Field Marshal Baron Grenfell, famous British soldier.

Jan. 31—George W. Cable, American author.

Feb. 3—John Lane, English publisher.

Feb. 5—Julius Fleischmann, millionaire yeast manufacturer of Cincinnati, at Miami Beach.

Feb. 7—Thomas W. Lawson, famous Boston financier.

Feb. 12—Mrs. Clio H. Bracken, American sculptress.

Feb. 16—Fred W. Upham of Chicago, former national treasurer of Republican party.

M. H. De Young, founder and publisher of San Francisco Chronicle.

Feb. 18—Dr. Martin Le Roy Burton, president of University of Michigan.

James Lane Allen, American author.

Feb. 23—Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, last of Civil war corps commanders.

Feb. 24—Hjalmar Branting, former premier of Sweden.

Feb. 25—Medill McCormick, U. S. senator from Illinois.

Feb. 26—Robert C. Clowry, former president of Western Union Telegraph company.

Feb. 27—J. I. C. Clarke, veteran newspaper man and playwright, in New York.

J. W. Martine, former senator from New Jersey.

Feb. 28—Friedrich Ebert, president of Germany.

March 2—William A. Clark, copper magnate and former senator from Montana.

March 5—Bishop William A. Quayle of Methodist Episcopal church, at Baldwin, Kan.

March 12—Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, first president of Chinese republic, at Peking.

March 20—Marquis Curzon of Kedleston, at London.

March 27—Gen. Lord Henry Seymour Rawlinson, commander in chief of British forces in India, at Delhi.

March 31—Vespasian Warner, former commissioner of pensions, at Clinton, Ill.

April 3—Jean de Reszke, famous tenor, in Nice.

Mme. Bernice de Pasquali, opera diva, in Omaha.

April 6—Archbishop Alexander Christie of Roman Catholic diocese of Oregon City, Ore.

April 13—Elwood Haynes, inventor of first American automobile, in Kokomo, Ind.

April 15—John S. Sargent, eminent American painter, in London.

April 21—C. M. Sanderson, secretary of United States senate.

April 23—Ralph D. Paine, American author, in Concord, N. H.

May 1—William A. Tilden, retired Chicago banker.

Congressman Arthur B. Williams of Battle Creek, Mich.

May 7—Viscount Leverhulme, English "soap king."

F. G. Crowell, American artist.

May 7—Maj. Gen. H. A. Bandholtz, U. S. A., retired, at Constantine, Mich.

May 8—Duke of Rutland.

May 9—Henry O. Wilbur, Philadelphia chocolate manufacturer.

May 10—Herbert Quick, American author and editor.

W. F. Massey, premier of New Zealand.

May 12—Miss Amy Lowell, poet and critic, at Brookline, Mass.

Maj. Gen. Arthur Murray, retired, in Washington.

Gen. Charles Mangin, the defender of Verdun.

May 13—Viscount Milner, English statesman.

May 14—Sir Henry Rider Haggard, English author.

May 15—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, in Washington.

May 16—Selden P. Spencer, United States senator from Missouri.

May 22—Field Marshal French, earl of Ypres.

May 26—Dr. Ernest DeW. Burton, president of Chicago university.

Louis Falk, noted organist, in Rochester, N. Y.

June 1—Thomas R. Marshall, former vice president of the United States, in Washington.

June 4—Camille Flammarion, French astronomer.

Pierre Louys, French author.

June 6—Vance Thompson, American author, in Nice, France.

June 12—Warren S. Stone, president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

June 15—Julius Kruttschnitt, railway magnate, in New York.

E. L. Philipp, former governor of Wisconsin.

June 17—Edmund J. James, president emeritus of University of Illinois.

June 18—Robert M. LaFollette, United States senator from Wisconsin.

June 22—Edwin F. Ladd, United States senator from North Dakota.

July 15—Mary Cholmondeley, English novelist.

July 16—Rear Admiral G. W. Williams, at Charleston, S. C.

July 18—Col. Moses Shoenberg, prominent merchant and banker of St. Louis, Mo.

Cardinal Begin, archbishop of Quebec.

July 25—Dr. A. J. Ochsner, famous surgeon, in Chicago.

July 26—William Jennings Bryan in Dayton, Tenn.

Mrs. Helen H. Gardner, author and educator, in Washington.

July 28—Edgar A. Bancroft, United States ambassador to Japan.

Aug. 3—Paul J. Gores, prominent hotel man, in Chicago.

Aug. 5—Owen F. Aldis, pioneer Chicago capitalist, in Paris.

Aug. 7—George Gray, former United States senator from Delaware.

Aug. 8—John Temple Graves of Georgia, editor and lecturer.

Aug. 11—Theodore Spiering, American violinist, in Munich.

Aug. 15—Sir Adam Beck, prominent member of Ontario cabinet.

Aug. 19—Victor F. Lawson, editor and publisher of Chicago Daily News.

Miss Helen Culver, aged philanthropist, at Lake Forest, Ill.

Aug. 22—Sir George Goldie, founder of Nigeria, in London.

Arthur Shirley, English dramatist.

Aug. 29—Thomas Hisgen, Independent league candidate for Presidency in 1908.

W. O. Stoddard, once private secretary to Abraham Lincoln, at Madison, N. J.

Sept. 3—E. R. Stettinius of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York.

Sept. 4—Reginald C. Vanderbilt, at Portsmouth, R. I.

Sept. 7—Rene Viviani, former premier of France.

Sept. 8—Earl of Portsmouth.

Sept. 11—Samuel P. Thrasher of Chicago, anti-vice crusader.

Sept. 14—Max [illegible] of Chicago, noted corporation lawyer.

Sept. 8—Herbert Parsons, former congressman from New York.

Seymour Cromwell, New York banker and broker.

Sept. 19—Marquis Eaton, of Chicago, lawyer and civic leader.

Sir Francis Darwin, scientist and son of Charles Darwin.

Sept. 20—Paul Bartlett, American sculptor, in Rome.

Sept. 21—A. C. Bedford of New York, Standard Oil magnate.

James Deering, Chicago and Miami millionaire, at sea.

Sept. 21—Viscount Hamao, Japanese statesman.

Ada Lewis, American actress.

Sir Pratab Singh, maharajah of Kashmir.

Sept. 29—Leon Bourgeois, French statesman.

Oct. 3—William H. Scriven of Chicago, prominent railroad executive.

Stephen Ronan, noted Irish jurist.

Oct. 5—Fred Zimmerman, president C. J. & W. R. R., at Battle Creek, Mich.

Oct. 7—Christy Mathewson, famous baseball pitcher.

Oct. 10—James B. Duke, tobacco magnate and philanthropist, in New York.

Oct. 14—Samuel M. Ralston, U. S. senator from Indiana.

Eugene Sandow, famous strong man, in London.

Oct. 15—Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, former congressman and Civil war veteran, in Toledo, Ohio.

Rt. Rev. Frederick Burgess, Episcopal bishop of Long Island.

Oct. 17—William Livingstone, president of Lake Carriers' association, in Detroit.

Oct. 27—Bishop Edward M. Parker of New Hampshire.

Oct. 26—Dr. H. J. Waters, agricultural expert and editor of Weekly Kansas City Star.

Job Harriman, Socialist leader, in Sierra Madre, Cal.

Oct. 27—E. H. Carmack, prominent insurance man of Chicago.

Oct. 28—Theodore Presser, publisher of Etude, in Philadelphia.

Oct. 30—M. E. Ailes, president Riggs National bank of Washington.

Gen. Felix Agnus, veteran of army of Napoleon III, and of the Civil war and former publisher of Baltimore American.

Oct. 31—L. White Busbey, veteran journalist, in Washington.

Gen. M. W. Frunse, Soviet Russian commissar for war.

Nov. 2—Dr. Samuel Dickie, president emeritus of Albion college, Michigan.

Nov. 4—P. A. Lannon, former publisher of Salt Lake Tribune.

Khai Dinh, emperor of Annam.

Nov. 7—Eldridge Gerry Snow, New York financier.

Prof. Nordhagen, noted Norwegian architect.

T. H. Preston, veteran Canadian editor.

Nov. 8—Ira O. Baker, emeritus professor of civil engineering at University of Illinois.

Domicio Da Gama, Brazilian statesman.

Nov. 10—A. J. Earling, former president of C. M. & St. P. railway, in Milwaukee.

Nov. 11—E. D. Libbey, millionaire glass manufacturer and art patron of Toledo, Ohio.

Nov. 11—J. W. P. Lombard, veteran banker of Milwaukee.

Nov. 17—J. Campbell Cory, well known cartoonist, in Denver.

Nov. 19—G. O. Shields, author, lecturer and editor, in New York.

Nov. 20—Dowager Queen Alexandra of England.

Clara Morris, actress, at New Canaan, Conn.

Dr. Paul F. Peck, professor of history in Northwestern university.

Nov. 21—W. T. Brown, vice president of Order of Railway Telegraphers.

Supiralat, widow of Theebaw, last king of Burma.

Nov. 25—Rama VI, king of Siam.

A. A. McCormick, former publisher and civic leader of Chicago.

Nov. 28—Gordon E. Sherman, authority on international law, in Morristown, N. J.

Nov. 28—Andrew Fletcher, president of American Locomotive company, in New York.

Dec. 14—A. N. Belding, noted silk merchant, at Rockville, Conn.

Dec. 15—[illegible] Johnson, publisher Lumber World Review, in Chicago.

Dr. W. H. Thornycroft, British sculptor.

James Wood, president emeritus of American Bible society.

Dec. [illegible]—Prof. [illegible], zoologist, of Salem, Mass.

Dr. C. A. Blanchard, president of [illegible] college, Illinois.

Dec. 26—Frank A. Munsey, newspaper publisher.

ANDOVER

Herschell Bedwell is resting comfortably at the C. M. G. Hospital, Lewiston, where he is receiving treatment for a gun shot wound in his foot.

Winthrop Akers is confined to the house with an attack of pleurisy.

Mrs. Marion Webster and two children from Brunswick are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Learned.

Roger Thurston is hauling hemlock from the Carver place to the mill of O. A. Rand.

As there were no new cases of scarlet fever in town the town hall and public library were opened Saturday.

Samuel Rand is confined to the house with a bad foot.

Cedric Marston, who has been ill of scarlet fever, is much improved.

Winslow Rand and Roger Milton, who have been spending the holidays at their homes, will return to Hebron Academy, Monday.

Mrs. George Learned has finished clerking for Walter Barnes and is at her home in North Andover.

There was no public Christmas tree but there were many family Christmas trees and gatherings.

The schools in town will reopen on Monday, Jan. 4th.

Miss Pauline Small, a student at the Farmington Normal School, visited her father, Perl Small, and sister, Miss Lois Small, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Bailey and daughter, Miss Sadie, attended the State Grange at Bangor.

The Andover Friday Club meets Friday afternoon with Mrs. Evelyn Stevens.

Sunday morning the thermometer registered 15 degrees below zero and it stood at zero all day with a strong wind blowing.

John B. Hewey is seriously ill at the McCarty Hospital.

Miss Laura Newton, who is attending the Gorham Normal School, is spending her vacation with friends in New York.

Waldo Merrill is cutting birch for Sheridan Richards.

The Story of Our States

By JONATHAN BRACE

XLIV.—UTAH

THE first white excursion into Utah dates back to 1540 when a party of Spaniards sent out by Coronado succeeded in penetrating to the Colorado river. There is no authentic record of further explorations until over 200 years had elapsed. In 1776 two Franciscan friars, in their attempt to find the shortest way to the Pacific, went from Santa Fe to Utah Lake. The Great Salt Lake, however, was not discovered until 1824, when James Bridges, a trapper, in wandering through this region came upon this huge, inland, salt sea.

But the real history of Utah begins with the rise of Mormon power there. Discouraged by the agitation in Illinois and Missouri, the Mormons decided to emigrate to the great West. In large caravans they traveled across the plains and in 1847 came to Salt Lake City where they settled. Here they flourished, increasing their numbers and by 1852 they reached a total in this vicinity of over 18,000. Meanwhile, in 1848, by the terms of the treaty of peace with Mexico, a huge western tract, of which Utah was a part, was ceded to the United States. As no definite government was arranged for, the control of affairs locally was for a number of years entirely in the hands of the officers of the Mormon church. They, accordingly, made up a constitution and organized under the name of the State of Deseret. This is a word taken from the Book of Mormon, and signifies "Industry." Application was made for admission to the Union, but this was refused and the federal government instead organized the Territory of Utah in 1850. The first governor was Brigham Young, the successor of Joseph Smith and president of the Mormon church.

The attempt to do away with polygamy met with little success until in 1890 the Mormon church finally agreed not to countenance it. Meanwhile, growing antagonism between the Mormons and non-Mormons verged nearly on civil war. Finally a general amnesty was declared and after many requests Utah was accepted as the forty-fifth state of the Union in 1896.

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Wild Animal Pelts in 1878

The following prices prevailed in plainsmen's products: Black bear, $5 to $10; badger, 50 cents; mink, $1.50 to $2.50; martens, $2 to $3; otter, $5 to $8; buffalo robes, $6 to $10; pemmican (buffalo), 17 cents a pound; moose leather, $3 to $7; sinews, 10 cents.—Winnipeg Free Press.

SONGO POND

Mr. and Mrs Ben Inman and children and Mrs. Maria Kimball were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beckler, Christmas Day.

Elmer Saunders has gone to work for Ben Inman cutting pine for Hapgood brothers.

Mrs. Carlton Saunders' children are entertaining the chicken pox.

Mr. Millard Clough and daughter, Maxine, of Bethel were callers at Ben Inman's and Abner Kimball's, Sunday.

Mrs. Inez Bean was an over night guest of her sister, Mrs. Irving Beckler, Sunday.

Mr. E. O. Donahue went to Lewiston, Tuesday, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gorman had as their guests, Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gorman and Mr. and Mrs. Abner Kimball.

Miss Jennie Kimball is visiting relatives and friends in Stark and Groveton, N. H., for a few days.

Albert Keniston is cutting ice for himself and L. J. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Beckler entertained Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bruce and Mr. and Mrs. Maitland Bird and two children, Christmas.

WEST BETHEL

Miss Esther Mason is confined to the house with the mumps.

Miss Beatrice Tyler of Gorham, N. H., visited relatives in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Whitman and son, Robert, spent the holiday in Norway, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Andrews.

Mrs. Estella Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Kneeland have returned to West Bethel after spending two months in Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Mason and son, Belmont, are boarding at Ervin Hutchinson's.

Gilman Hutchinson and Frederick Grover are both ill with the mumps.

Mr. Byron Abbott was in South Paris, last Tuesday.

Mrs. Maude O'Reilly spent the holiday in Gorham, N. H., with friends.

Miss Ruth Loston, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Loston and children and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Davis were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus Loston, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bennett and daughter were in Auburn, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Ethel Bennett of Portland spent the holiday at her home in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bennett were in Berlin, N. H., Wednesday.

Mr. Edmund Smith returned from New York, Monday, where he has been spending the past week.

HANOVER

Greenwood Eaton is passing his holiday vacation with his mother in Augusta.

Mr. Frank Howe of Lynn, Mass., is at home on a ten days' vacation.

Mr. Horace Morse returned to Brownfield, Saturday after spending two weeks with his people, Mr. and Mrs. John Morse.

School at the village begins next Monday, Jan. 4. Miss Florence Bickford, the teacher, is spending her vacation at her home in Bowdoinham.

Christmas exercises of the Union S. S. were held at Union Hall, Friday evening. The program was fine. Much credit is due all who helped to make it successful. Refreshments of cake, [illegible] and coffee were served.

Mrs. Roy Stearns returned home last Friday after a visit of three weeks with relatives in New Hampshire.

Mr. Newell Godwin is slowly improving.

EAST BETHEL

Christmas passed most delightfully all around here, and all the children were made very happy, also older ones. Many home family beautifully decorated trees were much enjoyed, and guests entertained as follows: At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Russell [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Ceylon Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Farwell's and many others. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bartlett were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bean. Mr. and Mrs. R. L. [illegible] were Christmas Day guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Swan and family at Locke's Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bartlett were entertained for the day by Mrs. Bartlett's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cummings. Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Bean were Christmas guests of Mrs. Carrie Bartlett and Mrs. Bean is spending her school vacation with her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. S. Hastings were Christmas Day and over the week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Cole and family in Greenwood.

Farmers are harvesting some nice ice for summer, Ceylon Kimball cutting by engine power.

Mr. H. N. Hanscom of Bethel has hired a heavy pair of work horses of W. B. Bartlett which he will work in the woods the coming winter.

All the students are enjoying a two weeks vacation at their homes here.

A survey recently conducted by the Bureau of Municipal Research has convinced that body that indifference is at the bottom of vote-shirking. Voters should bear in mind that a lack of interest in politics and problems of government may lead to economic disaster.

CANTON

Ponemah Rebekah Lodge of Canton elected officers Friday evening as follows:

N. G.—Mrs. Hildred Worden.
V. G.—Mrs. Myrle Davis.
Rec. Sec.—Mrs. Fannie B. Lucas.
Fin. Sec.—Mrs. Velda P. Bicknell.
Treas.—Mrs. Aimee Chamberlin.
Trustees—Mrs. Ethel Goding, Mrs. Edith S. Ellis and Mrs. Sadie Hodge.

The installation will be held Jan. 8.

Mrs. Lillia F. Peabody of Dixfield is a guest of her brother, William A. Lucas, and wife.

Miss Lida Abbott and Mrs. Mary Butterfield have been guests of Will Abbott and family of Peru.

Miss Cora Benson of Brockton, Mass., has been a guest of her aunt, Mrs. Eunice S. Oldham, and family and is now visiting in East Sumner.

Miss Julia Small has been at home from Farmington Normal.

Miss Nina Russell has resigned her position at Skowhegan and will go to Portland the first of January to take a special course in a hospital.

Edward Richardson, who entered Boston University last fall for a business course, has decided that he prefers taking a different course. He will, therefore, take a post graduate course at Canton High and plans to enter Bowdoin College next fall.

Oliver Ellis of Portland was at home for Christmas.

Christmas trees were held at the home of A. L. Tirrell, B. E. Patterson, R. L. Adams and C. W. Walker.

The Misses Ruby and Eleanor Patterson were at home for Christmas from Boston.

Raymond Chamberlain, who is attending the College of Pharmacy in Boston, was at home for Christmas.

A Christmas party at the home of A. P. Russell was composed of his two daughters who are at home, Ethel and Nina, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Russell of Somerville, Mass., Iva and Arlene Russell of Brockton, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Abbott A. Russell of Poland, Mr. and Mrs. Albion Field of Rumford, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dyke of Hanover, Mrs. Grace Russell and children, Sanders and Doris of Peru and Robert Russell of Orono.

Mrs. Alice Turner spent Christmas with her brother at East Sumner.

A hockey game between the alumni and high school boys Friday resulted in a victory for the high, score 8 to 4.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mendall entertained at dinner on Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. John Tyler, Marion Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Bonney, Ada and Donald Bonney, Mr. and Mrs. Alton Tyler, Mrs. Rosa T. Allen, Mrs. Helen A. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ray, Milton Winslow and Miss Margaret Boucher, all of Canton, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tyler and two children of E. Wilton. A Christmas tree was enjoyed in the evening.

Canton Encampment and Anasagunticook Lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold a joint installation on Jan. 6th.

Miss Thelma Bicknell of Auburn has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bicknell.

Arthur Winslow and family have moved to Bridgton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Oliver have gone to Unity to spend the winter with their son, Harold Oliver, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Packard have closed their home and will visit with their son and daughter this winter.

Guy Sanders and family have left for California to make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Campbell are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son who has been named Sheldon Lincoln.

Clara Barrows is assisting at the Rumford Hospital.

Mildred Pease has been spending a few days at Sabattus.

At the close of the meeting of Evergreen Chapter, O. E. S. Tuesday evening a social time was enjoyed with games, stunts, etc. Refreshments were served and a Christmas pie passed around, each one receiving a gift by pulling it from the pie by a string.

Mrs. Herman Taylor and son of Auburn have been guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Chamberlain.

Miss Ruth Richardson and friend, Miss Agnes [illegible] of Boston spent Christmas with her mother, Mrs. Blanche Richardson, and family.

Mr. Hildred of Harvard College occupied the pulpit of the Universalist Church, Sunday.

Clare Johnson of Wilton was at home for Christmas.

Frank Bicknell of Boston spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bicknell, and family.

Diamond Superstition

There is an old superstition that the diamond originated in the fires of love. The stone was particularly esteemed in Italy in the Middle ages, as it was supposed to have the power of maintaining harmony between husband and wife.

Seems Like Easy Job

"Breaking in" meerschaum pipes is a "profession" in Paris, France, in which more than a score of men are employed. All they have to do is to sit and smoke their pipes all day, so it's about the world's laziest job. "Breaking in" five pipes is a good day's work.

BETHEL AND VICINITY

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Thurston were in Portland, Tuesday.

Mr. Arthur Dudley has gone to New Portland for a few days.

Mr P. C. Parker is night watchman at the N. S. Stowell Co. mill.

Hon. H. H. Hastings was a business visitor in Portland, Tuesday.

Miss Edith Morse spent Christmas at her home in Shelburne, N. H.

Mr. Frankie Vail of North Newry was in town one day last week.

Mr. H. C. Rowe was a business visitor in Portland the first of the week.

Mr. Robert Lord of Rumford was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs Laurence Lord.

Mr. G. E. Brooks of Bryant's Pond was in town one day this week on business.

Mrs. Bertha Keniston and son, Frank, have been visiting relatives in Gorham, Maine.

Miss Cora Brown of Auburn was a holiday and week end guest of relatives in town.

Mrs. Henry Godwin is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Brinck.

Miss Esther Tyler is spending her vacation with her parents Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Tyler.

Miss Harriet Merrill and Miss Laura Hutchinson were in Portland, Sunday and Monday.

Miss Beatrice Smith of Mechanic Falls was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Forbes.

Mr. B. C. Campbell of Portland, Me., was a Christmas guest of Mr. Eugene Martyn and family.

Miss Ruth Buck of Ashburnham, Mass., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Buck.

M. R. Bean, Esq., of Boston was a guest at the home of E. C. Park over the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carter from Boston spent Christmas and the week end with relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Cummings and daughter of Hanover were guests of Mrs. Lena Wight, Friday.

Mr. Arthur Jackson from Portland was the guest of relatives in town over the holiday and week end.

The regular meeting of Purity Chapter, O. E. S., will be held Wednesday, Jan. 6. Supper served at 6.30.

Mr. William Vandenkerckhoven spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Vandenkerckhoven.

Mrs. W. L. Farwell was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Buck, and family at Middle Intervale recently.

Mrs. Bertha Woodrow of Boston was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Donahue, a few days last week.

Miss Margaret Vandenkerckhoven is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr and Mrs. E. C. Vandenkerckhoven.

Miss Mona L. Martyn of [illegible], Mass., spent Christmas week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Martyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hanscom of Lynn, Mass., were holiday and week end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hanscom.

Mr. Harold Bennett from Arlington, Mass., was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bennett, over Christmas and the week end.

Mrs. M. L. Thurston returned Monday from Portland where she has been spending the week with her daughter, Mrs. Nathan Akers.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Brooks entertained Christmas Day, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coolidge and two sons, Clayton and Linwood from Errol, N. H.

Mr. G. L. Thurston returned from the St. Louis Hospital last Thursday. He is gaining every day but has not returned to work in his store.

Miss Florence Young, who is in training at the Homeopathic Hospital in Boston, was the guest of relatives in town over the holiday and week end.

Mr. and Mrs. William Mathews and son spent Christmas and the week end with relatives in Lewiston. They were accompanied home by three nieces who will visit them for a week.

Miss Ruth Emery, who is attending Nasson Institute, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Emery.

LOCKE'S MILLS

E. P. Farrington passed away Sunday evening after an attack of acute indigestion. He has been an invalid for several years as the result of an accident and confined to a wheel chair. Besides a wife he leaves a daughter Mrs. James Ring, and two grandchildren.

Silas Keniston is very ill following an attack of acute indigestion Saturday night.

CHRISTMAS GUESTS

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Tebbets entertained Mr. and Mrs. Warren Churchill of Mechanic Falls, Mrs. E. L. Tebbets of Auburn, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Tebbets and Fred Morton of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ruffner of Stamford, Conn., and Stanley Bartlett of Norway were guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. King Bartlett.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Howe and daughter of Hanover were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Rand.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Fiske, Silas Keniston and family and Esther Littlefield of Auburn visited with Mr. and Mrs. Raynor Littlefield.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Davis entertained Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Davis, Leola and Everett of Bryant's Pond.

GROVER HILL

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Tyler entertained a party of friends in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mason of West Bethel whose marriage took place recently

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hutchinson spent Christmas with their son, Alton C. Hutchinson, and wife at Bethel village.

Mr. Fred A. Mundt and son, Ernest, have employment with M. F. Tyler.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Lyon entertained a few friends at cards Saturday evening.

Mr. A. J. Peaslee went to Upton on the stage Thursday and returned with a team for Mr. H. M. Verrill, Friday.

Karl J. Stearns was at home from the grain store in Bethel last week on account of illness, but was able to resume his work this week.

School children are enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

State highway department considering plans for keeping trunk lines open during winter months.

Fred S. Brown
NORWAY, MAINE

January Clearance Sale
in our
Ready-to-Wear Department

Drastic price reductions have been made on all of our winter coats and dresses. Smart becoming styles in the very best materials for appearance and service. Every garment has our guarantee. Coats for children-misses-and women. Fur trimmed and flare styles.

New Coats—Regular $14.95 and $16.50—sale, $9.75.
Warm Coats—regular $24.75 and $27.50—sale, $16.50.
Heavy Coats—regular $29.50 and $35.00—sale, $19.50.
Several coats not in this price group, cut half price.
Wool Dresses. Both Jersey and fine twills, reduced in this sale.
Balbriggan Dresses in the two-piece styles and straight line model—regular, $10.00, sale $5.95.
Balbriggan Dresses in better quality and jersey fabrics, regular $10.00, $12.50, $13.50, sale $7.45.
Junior Dresses in a striped wool finish, novelty material, tans and blue, regular $4.95, sale $3.45.
Poiret Twill Dresses in good shades of tan, brown or navy, medium sizes, regular $16.50, sale, $11.75.
Three Printed Silk Dresses from last summer styles, sizes 40-36-16. Regular price $16.50 and $24.50, sale $5.00.
Silk Dresses in smart styles of satin, crepes and satin striped crepes, black, tans, regular price $16.50, sale $11.50.
Fine Silk Dresses in black satin and crepes, some unusually good looking styles. Regular $24.75, sale $16.50.
Plaid Flannel Jackets, the windbreaker style, good quality and warm, regular $7.50, sale $5.00.
Rubber Slickers in a variety of colors, all sizes, regular $5.95, sale $3.95.

Mail Orders carefully filled and sent postage free.

IRA C. JORDAN
General Merchandise
BETHEL, MAINE

Skiis Snowshoes
Flashlights
Electric Flat Irons
Electric Percolators
Electric Light Bulbs
D. G. Brooks
BETHEL, MAINE

EVENTS OF 1925 SEEN IN REVIEW

Noteworthy Happenings of the Past Year in the United States and Elsewhere.

LOCARNO PACT SIGNED

Powers of Western Europe Make Treaties That Promise Security and Peace—Revolt of Islam Is Growing—Prosperity and Tax Reduction for Americans—Storm Over Air Service.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Standing far above all other events of the year 1925 is the signing of the Locarno treaties. Though they do not mean the immediate coming of the millennium, they do mean that the European powers have decided that war does not pay, and they give to western Europe at least a measurable assurance of security and peace. This holds good so long as the signatory powers keep the promises made in the pacts, and should any of them fail to do so, the League of Nations is ready to step in. Germany has resumed her place in the family of nations, and as the year drew to a close there was great hope that soviet Russia would abandon her voluntary isolation and consent to closer association with the "capitalistic powers" that she has so long contemned. Locarno was a magnificent triumph for Austen Chamberlain, Aristide Briand, Dr. Hans Luther and Herr Stresemann, the statesmen mainly responsible for the treaties, and for the legislators and people in their respective countries who gave them hearty support.

Another important development of the year was the growing revolt of Islam against the rule of Christian powers. This manifested itself especially in the war in the Riff maintained against France and Spain throughout the year by Abd-el-Krim, and in the rebellion against the French regime in Syria. The latter was primarily carried on by the Druses, nonmoslem tribesmen, but the Mohammedan Arabs took at times an active part in it. Turkey took warlike measures because she was convinced the League of Nations would decide the Mosul dispute in favor of Great Britain; and in Egypt there was unrest that occasionally broke out into violence.

Twelve more months of almost incessant civil warfare, complicated by Bolshevik plotting and threatened uprisings against foreigners, was the record of China. Nevertheless the central government was maintained and the international conference at Peking held out some promise of settling the affairs of the distracted country.

The United States was blessed with general prosperity and progress during the year, and this was reflected in the bill introduced in the Sixty-ninth congress providing for reduction of taxes which would reduce the national revenue by $325,736,000. Enforcement of the prohibition law continued to be a serious problem, but toward the end of the year the government adopted a new policy that promised to go far toward keeping illicit liquor out of the country. During many months a storm raged around the air services of the army and navy, due largely to the sensational charges made by Col. William Mitchell, for which he was tried by court-martial, and suspended for five years. His plan of an independent department of aviation was turned down by a board of inquiry appointed by the President. The controversy was accentuated by the tragic destruction of the dirigible Shenandoah in a storm and by the failure of an attempted seatop airplane flight to Hawaii.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Prompted by Great Britain, the German government suggested the international conference that finally resulted in the Locarno treaties, but there were months of "conversations," exchanges of notes and secret talks before the great fact was accomplished. Briand was forced to move cautiously because of political complications, and Luther and Stresemann always had the irreconcilable German Nationalists to contend with. It was on October 5 that the foreign ministers of France, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Poland and Czechoslovakia came together in the little Swiss town of Locarno. Eleven days later they had completed their task, and on December 1 the momentous treaties were formally signed in London. The main treaty, known as the security pact, binds France and Germany and Belgium to respect the boundaries between those countries as fixed by the Treaty of Versailles; each promises not to attack either of the others; and Great Britain and Italy guarantee the inviolability of the frontiers. Provision is made for referring disputes to a conciliation commission, the permanent court of international justice or the council of the league. Arbitration treaties were signed between Germany and Poland and Germany and Czechoslovakia, and in subsidiary pacts France guaranteed the carrying out of these. The allies made immediate plans for speeding up the evacuation of the Cologne area

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As soon as the security pact became a certainty, President Coolidge let it be known that he would like to call an international conference on land disarmament in Washington. The reaction to this in Europe, especially in France, was not favorable because the League of Nations was planning the same thing. Early in December the league's disarmament council announced that a special commission would be created to prepare for such a conference, and the United States and Soviet Russia were invited to appoint representatives on that commission.

The League of Nations, which held its annual meeting in Geneva in September with Senator Raoul Dandurand of Canada as president, received Great Britain's protest against violation of the Mosul frontier by Turkey and referred the dispute over that rich oil region to the World court. The court ruled that the league's council was competent to decide the matter, and in December the council awarded all of the vilayet except a worthless strip to Irak, at the same time extending the British mandate over Irak to twenty-five years. Turkey protested angrily, but was somewhat mollified by Britain's offer to negotiate a permanent peace on the Irak frontier, with hints of compensation for the oil lands. The council of the league was called on to prevent one war, and did so. Greece and Bulgaria were ready to fight over some trouble on the Macedonian frontier, and the Greeks went so far as to invade Bulgarian territory and occupy several towns. The league council ordered that hostilities cease at once, saw to it that the order was obeyed, and sent a mission to settle the dispute. Greece was found at fault and was ordered to pay damages to Bulgaria.

Abd-el-Krim's attempt to drive the French from the Riff and establish an independent government in that part of Morocco was not successful, but caused the two European powers much trouble and expense. They joined forces against the Riff leader, and after the Spanish effected a landing in Alhucemas bay in September Krim was virtually surrounded and was driven into the mountains. A group of American aviators formed an escadrille and helped in the fight against the Moroccan chieftain.

Strikes in the Shanghai cotton mills, fostered by Russian Bolshevist agents who sought to stir up civil war in China, resulted in fatal rioting in May and the anti-foreign threats made necessary the landing of American and European bluejackets and the arming of a force of foreign volunteers. This only enraged the Chinese the more and the government at Peking was utterly unable to straighten out the tangle. On August 5 the Washington treaties relating to Chinese customs and the open door went into effect, and in October the international conference to carry them out began its sessions in Peking. China demanded autonomy in the matter of the tariff, and the conferees agreed to give it this not later than January 1, 1929, provided that in the meantime China should abolish the likin.

Great progress was made in the settlement of international debts. In August Great Britain granted exceedingly liberal terms to France, but with the provision that if France obtained less favorable terms from the United States the British would insist on the same terms that the United States exacted. The French mission spent some time in Washington but was unable to satisfy the demands of the American debt commission and went home with a temporary plan which was rejected by the French parliament. In December, when Briand became premier again M. Beranger was appointed ambassador to Washington for the purpose of reopening negotiations. The American debts of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Rumania were arranged satisfactorily to those countries.

President Coolidge, to whom the long standing dispute between Peru and Chile over Tacna and Arica provinces had been referred, sent General Pershing down there to arrange and conduct a plebiscite of the inhabitants of the region. The Chileans protested when he deferred the date of the plebiscite until April 15, 1926, and appealed to President Coolidge.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Politics in Great Britain were not especially eventful. The Liberal party recovered somewhat from its crushing defeat in the elections of 1924, and Herbert Asquith, who was raised to the peerage as the earl of Oxford, was continued as its leader. Lloyd George pledged to him his unqualified loyalty. The Labor party did all in its power to combat the Baldwin government but was itself badly split between radicals and conservatives. All these parties and elements except the radical Laborites were kept busy fighting the schemes of the Communists. The government refused to admit foreign Communists to the country to attend the conference of the British Communist party in Glasgow, and later canceled the permits of many Communists to live in Great Britain.

What was called one of the most important events in the post-war history of the British empire occurred on April 28, when Great Britain returned to the gold standard. Australia and New Zealand took this step at the same time and the Union of South Africa followed suit on July 1. Canada was already back on a gold basis, so that at the mid-year the currency of the entire empire was virtually on a pre-war footing.

France's troubles, aside from the warfare in Morocco and Syria, were mainly financial. Premier Herriot held on until April 10, when the government's finance bill was defeated in parliament. Paul Painleve thereupon became premier and he gave the finance portfolio to Joseph Caillaux, who was convicted during the war of treason. Aristide Briand took the post of foreign minister. Caillaux was no more successful than his predecessors and the cabinet resigned October 27. Painleve formed a new ministry, but this went on the rocks in November. Briand was made premier again and Louis Loucheur, one of the wealthiest of Frenchmen, became minister of finance. His plans were rejected and he gave place to Paul Doumer.

The revolt of the Druses in Syria, held by France under a mandate, became serious in July and the tribesmen defeated the French forces several times. They filtered into Damascus and started an uprising there in the suppression of which the French shelled the Moslem quarters of the ancient city and battered it to pieces. Reinforcements were poured into Syria but the tribesmen kept up a harassing guerrilla warfare which was extended into Lebanon.

Germany's new reichstag convened January 5 and Dr. Hans Luther became chancellor, pledging himself to maintain the republic and the Dawes plan. The Monarchists and Nationalists were strong in his cabinet. March 29 the first popular elections for President were held and resulted in no candidate receiving a majority. The Nationalists and several other groups then made Field Marshal von Hindenburg their nominee, and at the second elections, held April 26, he was elected. It was freely predicted that this meant the early restoration of the German empire, but the old soldier took the pledge of loyalty to the republic and thereafter gave not the slightest indication that he desired a return to monarchism.

In December the cabinet resigned so that a new ministry fully in favor of the Locarno treaties might be formed.

Benito Mussolini continued to rule Italy with a firm hand, and the position of the Fascisti was strengthened in the autumn by a split in the opposition, the Maximalist Socialists severing their conection with the other groups forming the Aventine bloc. The dictator began the year by taking steps to suppress the opposition organizations and newspapers, and before the twelfth month was ended the parliament had at his behest passed a number of laws, electoral and otherwise, that made Fascismo supreme and Mussolini's dictatorship complete. In November the police uncovered a plot to assassinate the premier and overthrow the government, and one result of this was a renewal of measures to suppress the Freemasons.

Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain, caused some surprise in December by announcing that the time to end the military dictatorship had come. He formed a civilian cabinet, retaining the position of premier. On the whole the rule of the directory seemed to have been beneficial to the country. In Portugal cabinet crises, small military revolts and Communist uprisings were rather frequent. Belgium experienced several changes of ministries, and so did Poland, where Skrynski came into power in November.

General Pangalos led a successful military and naval coup d'etat in Greece in June and the government was upset without bloodshed. Pangalos thereupon became premier. In September he dissolved the national assembly and ordered new elections.

Soviet Russia did not gain the confidence of the other powers to any great extent, for the diplomatic efforts of her rulers in that line were offset by the continuance of bolshevist propaganda abroad. Having failed to entice the proletariat of western Europe, they turned their attention especially to Japan and China. At home their chief concern was the state of mind of the Russian peasantry, which was so dissatisfied that revolt was in the air. As usual, there were crop failures in various districts and famine conditions were predicted, despite which the government exported wheat for political purposes.

To foster industries and attract foreign capital the Soviet government took steps during the year which led it farther and farther away from its Communist ideals. Industrial plants were returned to their former owners under lease and private capitalists were permitted to enter trade. Graft in government circles was sternly suppressed, on one occasion 12 officials being sentenced to death for this crime.

Egypt got into trouble with Great Britain when a group of radicals murdered Sir Lee Stack, the sirdar. The British exacted the death penalty for the assassins and compelled the Egyptian government to yield certain concessions that tightened the British grip on the disputed Sudan territory.

Ahmad Mirza, the young shah of Persia, enjoyed life so much in Paris that he refused to return to his country, so on October 31 the parliament deposed him and put an end to his dynasty. Riza Khan, the premier who once was a common soldier, assumed the throne as King Pahlavi. A. C. Millspaugh, American, is still administrator general of the finances of Persia, having made an excellent record for the year.

Conditions in Arabia were unsettled during the year, owing to the intermittent warfare between Ali, king of the Hedjaz, and Ibn Saud, king of Nejd and leader of the Wahabis. Ibn captured Mecca, but was defeated by Ali at Jeddah.

Captain Amundsen made a spectacular attempt to fly over the North pole, hopping off from Spitzbergen with two planes on May 21. The expedition succeeded in getting within 150 miles of the pole but was forced to descend and lost one of the planes. After great hardships the intrepid explorers returned to Spitzbergen on June 18.

Latin America had a comparatively uneventful year, which means there were fewer revolutions than usual. On January 23 the navy junta government of Chile was overthrown by army officers and a few days later the army and navy reached a peaceful agreement and recalled President Alessandri from his voluntary exile in Europe. In October Alessandri resigned and was succeeded by Emiliano Figueroa. Solarzano was inaugurated President of Nicaragua in January, and Barahona of Honduras. On August 3 the American marines were withdrawn from Nicaragua after keeping the peace there for 12 years. In Bolivia Jose Villaneuva was elected President but would not promise subserviance to the party of President Saavedra, so at the instance of the latter the congress declared the election void. On September 3 Saavedra turned over the office of chief executive to the president of the senate and new elections were ordered.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Presidential electors of the states met January 12 and went through the formality of voting for President and vice president of the United States. Calvin Coolidge and Charles Gates Dawes were declared elected, and on March 4 they were duly inaugurated. Before that event congress had put through the usual grist of appropriation bills and had passed a measure increasing postal rates and the pay of postal employees. It also raised the salaries of its own members to $10,000 and of the cabinet members to $15,000.

Associate Justice McKenna of the Supreme court resigned January 4 and the President appointed Attorney General Harlan F. Stone to the vacancy. A few days later he nominated Charles B. Warren of Michigan to be attorney general. When the senate met in special session after the inauguration one of its first acts was to reject the Warren nomination because of his former business connections. The President sent in the name again, and again it was rejected. Mr. Coolidge thereupon nominated John G. Sargent for the place and he was accepted. Secretary of State Hughes retired from the cabinet on March 4, and was succeeded by Frank B. Kellogg, then ambassador to Great Britain. Secretary of War Weeks, who had been ill for many months, resigned on October 13, and Dwight F. Davis, assistant secretary, was given the portfolio. Mr. Davis' position was filled by the appointment of Col. Hanford MacNider, former national commander of the American Legion. William M. Jardine of Kansas was made secretary of agriculture on February 14. A change in the White House itself that was of especial interest to politicians was the resignation of C. Bascom Slemp as secretary to the President and the appointment of Everett Sanders of Indiana.

President Coolidge spent the summer vacation at Swampscott, Mass., and during the year he made several trips for the purpose of delivering addresses. The more important of these were to St. Paul, Minn., for the Norse-American centennial celebration; to Omaha for the meeting of the American Legion, and to Chicago for the convention of the American Farm Bureau federation. Vice President Dawes was exceedingly active in carrying on his campaign for revision of the rules of the senate, making speeches on that topic in many parts of the country. When the Sixty-ninth congress opened its sessions on December 7 he was ready to go on with his fight, but without glittering prospects of success.

The Republicans were in full control of the new congress, but the old insurgent bloc in the party was there again undaunted by disciplinary measures by which its members were deprived of most of their important committee assignments. In the lower house they refused to support the Republican candidate for speaker, Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, who nevertheless was elected. The Republicans also amended the rule concerning discharge of committees so that a majority of the house must sign a petition to take legislation out of a committee's hands and place it before the house. In the lower house sat three women members—Mrs. Rogers of Massachusetts and Mrs. Kahn of California on the Republican side and Mrs. Norton of New Jersey on the Democratic side. With a vast number of bills introduced at the beginning of the session, the house put at the top of the list the tax reduction measure that had been prepared by the ways and means committee during the fall, and at once went to work on it. This bill proposed a cut in income and other taxes that would reduce the national revenues by more than $325,000,000. It was virtually a nonpartisan measure and seemed assured of passage.

Aside from Vice President Dawes' effort to reform the senate procedure, interest in the upper house at first centered on the attitude of Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., of Wisconsin, who had been elected to succeed his late father, the leader of the insurgents. The young man gave every indication that he would follow closely in the footsteps of his sire. Another of the radical senators had passed away—Senator Ladd of North Dakota—and Governor Sorlie had appointed Gerald P. Nye, an avowed follower of LaFollette, to succeed him. Some of the senators opposed the seating of Mr. Nye on the ground that the governor had no right, under the state constitution, to fill a senatorial vacancy. Senator Ralston of Indiana, a Democratic wheelhorse, died October 14 and A. R. Robinson, Republican, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Senator Spencer of Missouri also passed away and his place was filled by George H. Williams.

One of the most spectacular political battles of recent times was that waged for the mayorality of New York. It began with a hot contest for the Democratic nomination between Gov. Al Smith and Tammany, whose choice was State Senator "Jimmy" Walker and the Hearst following, which urged the renomination of Mayor Hylan. Tammany won out, and in the election Walker was easily the victor over F. D. Waterman, the Republican nominee.

Col. William Mitchell, by his determined fight to improve the air service of the army and navy, made his name a household word. Early in the year his outspoken criticisms of his superiors resulted in his removal from the office of assistant chief of the army air service, but he kept on talking and writing until the War department had to order his trial by court-martial. Meanwhile the President had appointed a special board to inquire into the condition of the air service, and this board, after lengthy hearings, made a report upholding Mitchell in many of his criticisms. It condemned, however, his pet scheme for making the air service an independent department.

Having no warfare, no really serious business or economic troubles, and not much in the way of politics, the people of the United States devoted a great deal of attention to prohibition, its enforcement and its violation. It could not be denied that the dry law was not being thoroughly enforced, so in June General Andrews, assistant secretary of the treasury, was put in full charge of the job. He made a sweeping reorganization of the federal enforcement machinery, depriving Prohibition Commissioner Haynes of most of his powers and dividing the country into 24 districts with administrators responsible to him.

There is little need to remind readers of the Scopes trial in Dayton, Tenn., in which the school teacher was convicted of violating the state law forbidding the teaching of any theory of the origin of mankind contrary to that found in the Bible. With William Jennings Bryan leading the prosecution and Clarence Darrow, Chicago atheist, as chief counsel for the defense, the contest was between fundamentalism and liberalism, and the people of the country learned more about Charles Darwin and the theory of evolution than they would otherwise in a lifetime. However, there could be no "decision" in this contest. Mr. Scopes was found guilty on his own admission that he had violated the law. Only a few days after the close of the trial, on July 26, Mr. Bryan was found dead in bed.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR

Only one great strike marred the year's record in the United States. The anthracite miners had been demanding an increase in wages and the adoption of the check-off system by the operators, and after long and futile negotiations the men were called out of the mines on September 1. Because the stock of coal was large and owing to the use of oil and other substitutes, the consumer did not suffer greatly, but the effects of the strike on the miners and operators and the business men of the mining towns were serious. President Coolidge refused to interfere but asked congress to give the Chief Executive and the secretaries of commerce, and labor the authority to intervene in such crises.

The American Federation of Labor held its annual meeting in Atlantic City in October, turned down all propositions for co-operation with the Russian trade unions and recognition of the Soviet government, and re-elected President Green and all other officers.

The Supreme Court of the United States on April 13 held unconstitutional that part of the Kansas industrial court act providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. In October it ruled against the Arizona minimum wage law for women. A special federal court of equity exonerated the International Harvester company of trust charges, and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine dismissed the federal charges against the merger of the Armour and Morris packing concerns. Violent fluctuations of prices on the Chicago Board of Trade aroused the ire of farmers and of Secretary Jardine, and at his insistence the board in October adopted stringent rules to prevent price manipulation.

DISASTERS

Nature was not kind to the human race during the year, for earthquakes, tornadoes and floods took heavy toll of lives and property. In the United States the spectacular disaster was the destruction of the great navy dirigible Shenandoah in a storm over Ohio on September 3 as the airship was on her way to some state fairs in the Middle West. Commander Zachary Lansdowne and 13 men of his crew were killed. Another misfortune befell the navy on September 24 when the submarine S-51 was rammed by a steamship off the Rhode Island coast and went down with 33 men. Among other disasters were these: In February: Mine explosion in Dortmund, Germany, killed 133; Kansas City live stock pavilion and motor show burned, the loss being $2,000,000; mine explosion at Sullivan, Ind., killed 51. In March: Thousands died in earthquake in central China; tornadoes in southern Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee and Alabama killed about 800. In May: Mississippi river steamer capsized, 22 drowning; destructive earthquake on Japan's west coast; explosion in North Carolina coal mine killed 52. In June: Seventeen killed by mine explosion at Sturgis, Ky., 45 killed in train wreck in New Jersey; earthquake wrecked Santa Barbara, Cal., killing 11 and destroying $25,000,000 in property. In July: Fifty killed by collapse of dance hall in Boston. In August: Fifty killed by boiler explosion on excursion steamer near Newport, R. I.; Italian submarine lost with crew of 49. In September: Mine explosion in Corea killed 150. In October: Eighteen killed in train wreck near Memphis, Tenn. In November: British submarine lost with crew of 8; three million dollar fire on New Orleans docks; west coast of Florida ravaged by storms. In December: Fifty-three miners killed by gas explosion near Birmingham, Ala.

NECROLOGY

Outstanding among the names of those claimed by death during the year are these: In January: Archbishop Henry Moeller of Cincinnati; Guernsey Moore and George Bellows, American artists; Dr. Norman Bridge, Chicago physician and philanthropist; Harry Furniss, English cartoonist and author; D. G. Reid, "tin plate king"; John C. Eastman, publisher of Chicago Journal; Field Marshal Baron Grenfell, British soldier; George W. Cable, American author.

In February: John Lane, English publisher; Julius Fleischmann, Cincinnati millionaire; Thomas W. Lawson, Boston financier; Mrs. Clio Bracken, American sculptress; Fred W. Upham, Republican leader of Chicago; M. H. DeYoung, publisher of San Francisco Chronicle; President Marion Burton of University of Michigan; James Lane Allen, American author; Hjalmar Branting, former premier of Sweden; Medill McCormick, U. S. senator from Illinois; Friedrich Ebert, President of Germany.

In March: William A. Clark, copper magnate; Bishop W. A. Quayle of Kansas; Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, first President of Chinese republic; Marquis Curzon of Kedleston; Lord Rawlinson, commander of British forces in India.

In April: Jean de Reszke, famous tenor; Archbishop Christie of Oregon; Elwood Haynes, inventor of first automobile; John S. Sargent, American painter; Ralph D. Paine, American author; G. S. Sanderson, secretary of United States senate.

In May: Viscount Leverhulme, English "soap king"; Maj. Gen. H. A. Bandholtz, U. S. A.; Herbert Quick, American author; W. F. Massey, premier of New Zealand; Miss Amy Lowell, poet and critic; Gen. Charles Mangin, defender of Verdun; Viscount Milner, English statesman; Sir Henry Rider Haggard, English author; Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles; S. P. Spencer, U. S. senator from Missouri; Field Marshal French, earl of Ypres; Dr. Ernest D. W. Burton, president of University of Chicago; Louis Falk, noted organist.

In June: Former Vice President Thomas R. Marshall; Camille Flammarion, French astronomer; Pierre Louys, French author; Vance Thompson, American author; Warren S. Stone, president of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Julius Kruttschnitt, railway magnate; Edmund J. James, American educator; R. M. LaFollette, United States senator from Wisconsin; E. F. Ladd, United States senator from North Dakota.

In July: D. W. Tryon, American painter; Rear Admiral G. W. Williams; Cardinal Begin, archbishop of Quebec; Dr. A. J. Ochsner, famous American surgeon; William Jennings Bryan; Mrs. Helen H. Gardner, author and educator; Edgar A. Bancroft, American ambassador to Japan.

In August: George Gray, former senator from Delaware; John Temple Graves of Georgia; Victor F. Lawson, publisher of Chicago News; Sir George Goldie, founder of Nigeria.

In September: E. R. Stettinius, New York banker; Reginald C. Vanderbilt; Rene Viviani, French statesman; Paul Bartlett, American sculptor; A. C. Bedford, Standard Oil magnate; James Deering, Chicago capitalist; Ada Lewis, American actress; Leon Bourgeois, French statesman.

In October: Christy Mathewson, famous baseball pitcher; James B. Duke, tobacco magnate and philanthropist; S. M. Ralston, United States senator from Indiana; Eugene Sandow, famous strong man; Gen. Isaac Sherwood of Ohio; Bishop Frederick Burgess of Long Island; Bishop E. M. Parker of New Hampshire; Dr. H. J. Waters, agricultural expert and editor; Job Harriman, Socialist leader; M. E. Ailes, Washington banker; Gen. Felix Agnus, publisher of Baltimore American.

In November: P. A. Lannon of Salt Lake City; Khai Dinh, emperor of Annam; Eldridge G. Snow, New York financier; Domicio Da Gama, Brazilian statesman; A. J. Earling, former president of C. M. & St. P. railway; Alexandra, queen dowager of England; Clara Morris, actress; Rama VI, king of Siam; Andrew Fletcher, president American Locomotive company.

In December: Dr. A. F. Nightingale and Dr. F. A. Parker, veteran educators; Ladislas Reymont, Polish author; Ed. H. Moore, Democratic leader of Ohio; P. S. Hill, president of American Tobacco company; Rev. William Wilkinson, "bishop of Wall Street"; John R. Booth, Canadian lumber magnate; Maj. Gen. Harry L. Rogers, retired; F. C. Hicks, alien property custodian.

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COLLECTOR'S ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS OF RESIDENT OWNERS.

STATE OF MAINE

Unpaid taxes on lands situated in the Town of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1925.

The following list of taxes on real estate of resident owners in the Town of Bethel aforesaid, for the year 1925, committed to me for collection for said Town on the 2nd day of May, 1925, remain unpaid, and notice is hereby given that if said taxes with interest and charges are not previously paid, so much of the real estate taxed as is sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold without further notice at public auction at Odeon Hall in said Town, on the first Monday in February, 1926, at nine o'clock A. M.

Name	Description of Property	Tax	Charges
Auger, Alex. L.	Homestead Farm,	$57.60	$1.00
	Part of E. B. Shaw Land,	5.40	1.00
Brooks, Geo. E.	Homestead Farm,	2.70	1.00
Collins, Charles	Homestead Lincoln St.,	4.50	1.00
Grover, Mrs. Olive	Homestead, Chapman Street,	46.80	1.00
Heirs of	Kilborn Land,	7.20	1.00
Grover, E. Payson	Homestead Farm,	50.40	1.00
	Hill and Pasture Lot,	10.80	1.00
	Meadow Lot, 32-1,	5.40	1.00
	N. 1-2 Island,	14.40	1.00
Grover, W. B.	Homestead Farm,	21.60	1.00
	Orchard,	3.60	1.00
Jordan, Earl	Homestead Farm,	36.00	1.00
	Field and Barn,	108.00	1.00
Mills, O. B.	Homestead Farm,	32.40	1.00
Mason, Ernest	Homestead Farm,	10.80	1.00
Newell, Harry	Proctor Homestead,	9.00	1.00
Osgood, George	Homestead Farm,	32.40	1.00
Gerlhaer, Mrs. Carrie	Homestead Steam Mill,	43.20	1.00
Heirs of			
Vashaw, Mike	Homestead Farm,	21.60	1.00
	Holman Lot,	3.60	1.00
Verrill, Fred C.	Homestead Farm,	43.20	1.00

D. M. FORBES,
Collector of Taxes of the Town of Bethel.

December 15th, 1925.

COLLECTOR'S ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS OF NON-RESIDENT OWNERS.

STATE OF MAINE

Unpaid taxes on lands situated in the Town of Albany, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1925.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Albany aforesaid, for the year 1925, committed to me for collection for said Town on the 14th day of June, 1925, remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if said taxes with interest and charges are not previously paid, so much of the real estate taxed as is sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold without further notice at public auction at Albany Town House in said Town, on the first Monday in February, 1926, at nine o'clock A. M.

Name	Description of Property	Tax and Charges
Perley Peterson	Lot 2, Range 10, one fourth acre, land $10.60; buildings, $140.00,	$14.17
W. A. Hayner	Lot 15, Range 11, 5 acres, land $25.00,	7.03
John Westleigh	Lot 1, Range 11, 60 acres, land $150.00,	14.17
Mrs. Roland Haskell and Mrs. Flora Doughty	Lot 15, Range 9, 20 acres, land $200.00,	11.67
Ella Baker, Heirs of and Abner Kimball	Lot 2, Range 2, 20 acres, land $100.00,	7.07
Harry H. King	Lot 2, Range 2, 6 acres, land $300.00; buildings $600.00,	51.67

W. I. BECKLER,
Collector of Taxes of the Town of Albany.

December 14th, 1925.

COLLECTOR'S ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS OF NON-RESIDENT OWNERS.

STATE OF MAINE

Unpaid taxes on lands situated in the Town of Mason, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1925.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Mason, aforesaid, for the year 1925, committed to me for collection for said Town on the 17th day of June, 1925, remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if said taxes with interest and charges are not previously paid, so much of the real estate taxed as is sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold without further notice at public auction at the Town House in said Town, on the first Monday in February, 1926, at nine o'clock A. M.

Name	Description of Property	Tax	Charges
S. Mills Estate	Pasture and Timber, Lot 4, Range 1,	27.20	4.00

F. I. BEAN,
Collector of Taxes of the Town of Mason.

December 15th, 1925.

COLLECTOR'S ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS OF NON-RESIDENT OWNERS.

STATE OF MAINE

Unpaid taxes on land situated in the Town of Upton, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1925.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Upton aforesaid, for the year 1925, committed to me for collection for said Town on the 22nd day of May, 1925, remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if said taxes with interest and charges are not previously paid, so much of the real estate taxed as is sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold without further notice at public auction at the School House in said Town, on the first Monday in February, 1926, at nine o'clock A. M.

Name	Description of Property	Tax	Charges
Henry Avery	1-2 Lot 8, Range 3 or East Hill, Known as L. A. Fuller Place,	$18.00	$1.00

ENOCH ABBOTT,
Collector of Taxes of the Town of Upton.

December 15th, 1925.

COLLECTOR'S ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS OF NON-RESIDENT OWNERS.

STATE OF MAINE

Unpaid taxes on lands situated in the Town of Newry, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1925.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Newry aforesaid, for the year 1925, committed to me for collection for said Town on the 8th day of June, 1925, remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if said taxes with interest and charges are not previously paid, so much of the real estate taxed as is sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold without further notice at public auction at Grange Hall, Newry Corner in said Town, on the first Monday in February 1926, at nine o'clock A. M.

Name	Description of Property	Tax	Charges
Bacon, C. A.	Wild Land,	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Brothers	Wild Land of Dunton Lumber Co.,	172.80	[illegible]

SUSAN E. WIGHT,
Collector of Taxes of the Town of Newry.

December 15th, 1925.

COLLECTOR'S ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS OF NON-RESIDENT OWNERS.

STATE OF MAINE

Unpaid taxes on lands situated in the Town of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1925.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the Town of Bethel aforesaid, for the year 1925, committed to me for collection for said Town on the 2nd day of May, 1925, remain unpaid, and notice is hereby given that if said taxes with interest and charges are not previously paid, so much of the real estate taxed as is sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold without further notice at public auction at Odeon Hall in said Town, on the first Monday in February, 1926, at nine o'clock A. M.

Name	Description of Property	Tax	Charges
Andrews, Edwin	Frank Cummings Stand,	10.80	2.00
Heirs of	Part L. W. Russell Land,	.90	2.00
Gridley, George A.	Land of W. W. Hastings Pasture,	10.80	2.00
Whitcomb, Isabelle	Orchard, Mill Hill,	14.40	2.00
	Frye Lot,	30.00	2.00
	Harris Lot,	180.00	2.00

D. M. FORBES,
Collector of Taxes of the Town of Bethel.

December 15th, 1925.

COLLECTOR'S ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE OF LANDS OF NON-RESIDENT OWNERS.

STATE OF MAINE

Unpaid taxes on lands situated in the Bethel Village Corporation, in the Town of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, for the year 1925.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the Bethel Village Corporation aforesaid, for the year 1925, committed to me for collection for said Corporation on the 29th day of May, 1925, remain unpaid, and notice is hereby given that if said taxes with interest and charges are not previously paid, so much of the real estate taxed as is sufficient to pay the amount due therefor, including interest and charges, will be sold without further notice at public auction at the Corporation Building in District No. 15, in said Corporation, on the first Monday in February, 1926, at half past nine o'clock A. M.

Name	Description of Property	Tax	Charges
Gridley, George A.	Land of W. W. Hastings Pasture	$1.80	$2.00
Whitcomb, Isabelle	Orchard Mill Hill,	2.40	2.00
	Frye Lot,	6.00	2.00
	Harris Lot,	30.00	2.00

D. M. FORBES,
Collector of Taxes of the Bethel Village Corporation.

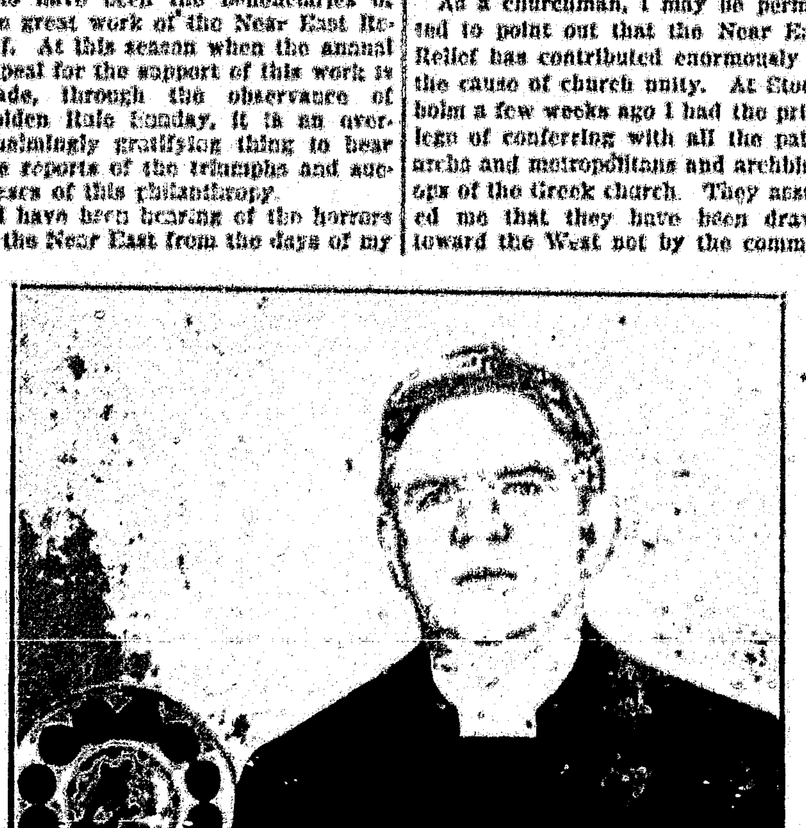
December 15th, 1925.

GOLDEN RULE AND WORLD PEACE

By DR. S. PARKES CADMAN

President of the Federal Council of Churches

In this powerful appeal for the adoption of the Golden Rule as a guiding principle in international relations, the great radio preacher holds up as an example in constructive international charity the work of the Near East Relief, which makes its annual appeal for the support of the American people on Golden Rule Sunday, observed annually in December.



DR. S. PARKES CADMAN

NOTHING in the history of the American people of recent years so becomes them as their attitude towards the unhappy and persecuted people who have been the beneficiaries of the great work of the Near East Relief. At this season when the annual appeal for the support of this work is made, through the observance of Golden Rule Sunday, it is an overwhelmingly gratifying thing to bear the reports of the triumphs and successes of this philanthropy.

I have been hearing of the horrors of the Near East from the days of my early youth, when Mr. Gladstone conducted his memorable campaign in which he denounced the Turk and urged that the Turks should be thrust bag and baggage out of their country. The horrors have continued ever since, but our country has been an instrument in alleviating them by contributions out of its abundance to the crucial need of the distressed orphans and what few unhappy relatives they have left to them.

We can do no better thing than to give for those who are in need, and thus make such merchandise out of our material welfare as to have credentials for the life which is to come. I do not take the attitude that there is anything much to praise about the American people in this matter, though I am proud of them, as we all are. It would have been a strange thing if we had not done as we have done.

When you think of the millions which are squandered in this country upon feminine devices for beautifying—which do not always succeed in realizing their object—when you think of the vast cost of trying to make mutton look like lamb, when you think of the multitude of surplus things with which we surround ourselves in daily life, and then see this work for [illegible] children, I think you will agree with me that even though our political promises have not always been realized, at any rate we have tried to retain the credit of our people by contributing generously to this work, which we must continue to sustain.

As a churchman, I may be permitted to point out that the Near East Relief has contributed enormously to the cause of church unity. At Stockholm a few weeks ago I had the privilege of conferring with all the patriarchs and metropolitans and archbishops of the Greek church. They assured me that they have been drawn toward the West not by the common consent of intellectual minds nor by the doctors of the church, but rather through the work of Near East Relief. That work has won the hearts of great bishops as well as refugees and politicians. Truly we have seen the truth of the saying that a little child shall lead them. The little Armenian orphan, Zadi, whom thousands have heard sing and talk at the preliminary Golden Rule dinners in a hundred cities of this country, is a five-year-old representation of thousands of these Eastern peoples, whom we have approached not with theology or dogma, but with those deeds of mercy which are the very essence of true religion.

There is a lesson of world peace in this philanthropic approach to the hearts of men. We must follow it up with this decision that we will not allow the state in the future to dictate to the church or to any body of men as to what shall be their attitude toward peace and war. We must take our patriotism from the preaching of the prophets. Unless we want a fund like this every fifty years to repair the recurrent waves of slaughter and devastation, we must cling to the spirit of the Golden Rule. The quality of mercy is not strained. It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven. It blesseth him that gives and him that takes. It becomes the throned monarch better than his crown.

And Makes Itself Heard

An English scientist has proved that a cat cannot see in the dark. Nevertheless it manages some way to get around at night.—Toledo Blade.

Handy Magnet

A tiny magnet kept in the sewing basket will be an aid in picking up a dropped needle or bits of broken needles that are dangerous if left on the floor.

There is Unexpected Thrill in Dog Racing

Something Gripping in Mere Sight of Perfectly Trained Team. New Hampshire Will Have Big Race in February. Chinook, Famous Leader of Walden Pack, Has Run His Last Race, But Is Still King at Wonalancet Farm.

Photo by J. D. Hunting, N. Conway, N. H.

CHINOOK, WALDEN'S FAMOUS LEAD DOG

(From N. H. Publicity Bureau)

Have you ever seen a sled-dog race? Or even a well-trained team of real sled dogs galloping over the snow, turning, slowing, stopping, breaking into full speed, all at the shouted command of their master?

No? Then you have missed a thrill you can never experience until you actually witness it. Something that grips you, brings a lump in your throat and a mist to your eyes.

For the golfer there is the thrill in the long drive, the perfect curving 40-foot putt. Football has it in the well executed pass or the fierce tackle. Any close race between horses, men, or machines brings its gripping moments. But the mere sight of the trained dog team in action causes a tingle in the spine of all who see it. There is something, some bond between man and dog, which is not a factor in any other sport.

And this year, on February 25, 26, 27, one of the big international dog team races will be held in New Hampshire when thousands will have their first view of many of the world's finest dogs.

Close up under the Sandwich hills in Wonalancet, N. H., is the most interesting place in all dogdom. Hundreds of those whose fortune it has been to experience a little of the world-old attachment that links the dog to man have pilgrimaged to this place as to a shrine.

You who love dogs we invite to come with us to the kennels and corrals of Wonalancet Farm and to the fireside of Arthur T. Walden, known by all drivers of dog teams whether they be seasoned mushers over the frozen Canadian trails, or sportsmen who have taken up this new game which is sport for both dog and man. For this is the center of the eastern dog racing world. It is the home of Chinook.

There are three great things at Wonalancet Farm. There is Walden, and there are the dogs, and there is Walden's love for the dogs. There is nothing of prating sentimentalism about Walden. He does not wear his heart on his sleeve. He does not tell you that the "more I see of men the better I like dogs." But if you can discern the thread of sympathetic understanding that runs between him and the dogs, you will see one of the great things. Walden knows the dog mind and the dog heart as few men have been privileged to know them.

Hundred's have visited Walden's farm. To them he has given uncounted hours of his time, but despite his limited means, he has steadfastly refused to accept a cent. It is not that he dislikes the thought of commercializing what is in some measure sacred, although that would be enough, but the idea is wholly preposterous to him. His forthrightness follows him everywhere. He pursues his aims bluntly and candidly. If we are not welcome, he will say so. To many he seems brusque. Us, who come as true pilgrims, he will not find unwelcome.

Chinook is the king of Walden's pack, and a great king he is, too, almost as renowned as his master. Chinook is growing old. Last season he led his last race, and this season the racing crown goes to Koltag, so like him that the two are almost indistinguishable. But Chinook is still king of the pack. Let Walden show you.

It is twilight of a still cold night. Out in the corral can be seen the shadowy forms of the pack, while here at our side is Walden with Chinook. Walden raises his finger, shaking it slightly, and imitates the long drawn howl of the husky. Off in the corral, maybe, a single dog hears and answers.

Instantly Chinook raises his muzzle to the darkening sky, and the very hills seem to vibrate to the clear howl. A ghostly something creeps over you. Scoff as you may, you who have never heard such a howl at such a time, but there is some harkback to the long ages ago, some atavistic tingling, as the note carries you back with time far behind the curtain of your own short life. That is the way Chinook makes you feel as he sets the note for the chorus of the pack.

It is a trait of the wolf and of the dog with wolf blood in his veins that he will follow the voice of a leader in song. The answer of the pack is the Chinook call comes obediently.

The effect is eerie—a suggestion of a nature that is almost supernatural, this song of the pack, crying to the primitivistic remnants in you. There is a feeling as if you had come closer to real nature than ever before. Perhaps it is the still closer approach to this indefinable something that explains the power that Walden holds over his dogs.

But singing is only a diversion to these dogs—their real love is racing. The sportsman enjoys sport because he can put his whole self into it—concentrate all his faculties to one end. It is carrying skepticism too far to deny that the racing dogs feel this exultation in their power. How otherwise explain their eagerness to rush headlong onward without other compulsion than the urging of their leader?

Sled dog racing isn't just hitching dogs to a sledge. First there is the breeding. All of Walden's dogs are bred from Chinook, but they are cross bred with other strains. Many of the racing dogs of the East have Chinook blood in them. The teams of Miss Caryl Peabody and Miss Clara Esebuske, two girl drivers of Cambridge, Mass., are of the Chinook strain.

Besides breeding there are problems of food, of harness, and of training to be worked out. Training when there is no snow on the ground is a proposition, and even on grass the runners drag. Walden has devised a "pup-mobile," which is a sled on wheels, for summer training. Walter Channing, Boston real estate dealer, also an ardent racer, has devised a similar machine.

Racing in New England is done by the New England Sled Dog Club. Walden is president. Last season the club held half a dozen races, and sent two teams to the International Derby in Quebec. This season, besides a race every two weeks, the club is striving to establish an international race for New England which will rival the Quebec Derby—the New England Point to Point Race, scheduled this year to be run Feb. 25, 26, 27. Four thousand dollars is needed for prizes to attract the Canadian teams, which are professional. The prizes would be the same as the Quebec Derby, a week earlier. The money is being sought this year from the towns. Governor Winant of New Hampshire and other State officials have pledged their aid.

After this year it is hoped that the club will be able to pay out of its own treasury for the race. Membership is open to all who are interested in dogs or in sled dog racing in New England. The fee is five dollars a year, which may be sent to Arthur T. Walden, Wonalancet, N. H.

The rules of the club stress humane treatment. Any infraction disqualifies the driver for the race. There is little need for the rules among those who race for the sport of the thing. To them the dogs are comrades in the fight.

Perhaps you have not forgotten the time last winter when sled dogs were the only means of taking serum to a stricken community in Alaska. Just recently a monument to Balto, the lead dog in that famous race with death, was unveiled in New York. There are some places in New England where the only means of carting a barrel of flour over the snow deep hills to a distant farm is by dog team. Even with the airplane and the automobile, the dog-team has still a very practical purpose to serve.

NAMELESS RIVER

VINGIE E. ROE

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WNU Service.

SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—Kate Cathrew, "Cattle Kate," owner of the Sky Line ranch, is her way to McKane's store at Cordova, seemingly infuriated by the sight of a girl plowing in a valley below, places a rifle bullet near the horses' feet. The girl takes no notice.

CHAPTER II.—Nance Allison, the girl on whom Kate Cathrew had vented her spite, is with her widowed mother and crippled brother Bud farming land taken up by her father, killed a short time before in a mysterious accident. Bud is the victim of a deliberate attempt to maim or kill him. Kate Cathrew wants the farm for pasture land, and is trying to frighten the Allisons into leaving.

CHAPTER III.—Big Basford, Sky Line rider, desperately in love with Kate, picks a quarrel with a fellow rider, Rod Stone. Kate, to part them, lashes Basford across the face with a quirt.

CHAPTER IV.—Nance discovers in a cave a fine collie dog, evidently guarding a child. She tries in vain to overcome the dog's hostility and goes home mystified.

CHAPTER V.—Next day Nance returns to the cave with food and makes friends with the dog and the small boy, Sonny. He tells her "Brand" takes care of him and "Dirk," the collie. Nance promises him to return next day with more "goodies."

CHAPTER VI.—Selwood is certain Kate Cathrew is the head of a "cattle rustling" gang, with Lawrence Arnold, her partner, who rarely visits the ranch. Minnie Pine, halfbreed at the Sky Line ranch, is in love with Rod Stone.

CHAPTER VII.—Ranchers complain of the stealing of their cattle and blame Sheriff Selwood for his seeming inactivity.

CHAPTER VIII.—Nance, visiting Sonny and Dirk in the cave, meets "Brand," and is favorably impressed. He tells her his name is Fair, which is also Sonny's, and obtains her promise to keep their presence a secret.

CHAPTER IX.—Nance becomes keenly interested in Brand Fair. The girl is relying on a field of corn to pay off debts she owes McKane.

CHAPTER X.—Fair sees Sud Provine, one of the Sky Line ranch riders, in Blue Stone canyon, and tells Nance he and Sonny must move at once. The girl begs him to leave the boy with her, and he consents.

CHAPTER XI.—A few nights later cattle are turned into Nance's cornfield and the crop destroyed. The Allisons realize the destruction is the work of Kate Cathrew.

CHAPTER XII.—Nance tells McKane of the disaster and her consequent inability to pay her debt to him. She meets Kate Cathrew and humiliates her. Kate attempts to shoot her, but Selwood intervenes.

CHAPTER XIII.—Fair visits the Allison home and is warmly welcomed. He tells Nance he is on Kate Cathrew's trail for various misdeeds. While they are talking, by a lighted window, Nance is wounded in the arm by a rifle shot, fired with deadly intent.

CHAPTER XIV.—A prospector, "John Smith," really Brand Fair, shows Sheriff Selwood the entrance to a passage in the hills through which Kate Cathrew and her riders drive the stolen cattle.

CHAPTER XV.—The Sky Line riders raid Bossick's ranch, driving off seventy-one head of cattle. Sheriff Selwood, on the watch since his talk with Fair, trails the thieves without being detected, getting all needed evidence to convict Kate Cathrew and her followers. His horse betrays him and he is shot and desperately wounded, but reaches McKane's store before he loses consciousness. The rustlers believe him dead.

CHAPTER XVI.—The Sky Line riders learn that Selwood, who they know was the spy they had shot, is not dead, though unconscious, and his recovery is looked for. Fair tells Nance of his love, and finds it is returned. He gives her a package, telling her it explains the reason for Sonny's presence and evidence which will convict Kate Cathrew and her partner, Lawrence Arnold, of crimes which will send them to prison for life. She is not to open it unless something happens to him.

CHAPTER XVII.—Sonny finds in the package left by Fair a picture of Kate Cathrew, and Nance reaches the conclusion that the woman is Sonny's mother and Brand his father. Lawrence Arnold visits the Sky Line ranch.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Nance is kidnaped by Provine and Caldwell and taken to the Sky Line ranch. Arnold tries to force her into signing away her rights to her farm, and on her refusal and [illegible] gives her to Provine to [illegible] the night together in the hidden big pasture. The girl, [illegible] makes no resistance.

CHAPTER XIX.—Minnie Pine tells Rod Stone of Nance's danger. The two arrange to arouse the neighboring cattlemen. Selwood, recovering consciousness, tells of the hidden pasture, and Fair with a posse of ranchers, goes to raid it.

CHAPTER XX.—Nance tries in vain to turn Provine from his purpose and determines to sell her honor dearly. Meanwhile posses are riding to the hidden pasture to wipe out the rustlers. A gunshot is to be the signal to close in. Bud Allison, alarmed at his sister's absence, also makes his way to the pasture. Arnold and Kate find Nance almost insane and badly hurt and Provine with an eye gouged out. Infuriated, Kate attempts to shoot the girl. Arnold spoils her aim, but the gunshot, signal for the posses to close in, had been fired. Arnold and Kate are taken red-handed, with Bossick's stolen cattle. Fair tells his story. Kate Cathrew was his brother's wife, and Sonny is their child. With Arnold, the woman had "railroaded" Jack Fair to prison, where he died. Kate, defiant to the last, endeavors to shoot Fair, but her spirited horse throws her and tramples her to death. Basford, crazed at Kate's ending, seeks to kill the horse and is shot by Bud Allison. Bossick arrests the boy. Fair finds Nance and seeks to comfort her. Rod Stone declares it was Basford who killed Nance's father and lamed Bud. The boy is released. The death of Kate Cathrew means the end of the rustlers. Sonny is the heir to her property, and Nance Allison, with the man she loves, can look forward to a life of peace and contentment.

Neither did he see the newcomers streaming through the cut into the basin—the men from Cordova under Rod Stone.

There was one other actor in the small drama whom no one noticed—Bud Allison, on foot now, since Big Dan stood at the base of the last rise, completely done—Bud Allison dragging his lame foot wearily, his pappy's old gun on his shoulder.

The boy stood between the last riders and the wall, looking at them all with puzzled eyes. Brand Fair continued:

"While we are about this we'll finish it completely. I want the men of Nameless and the Upper Country to know just what sort of criminals they have been dealing with—to know that Lawrence Arnold there is a clever New York lawyer who defends guilty men and frees them—by buying juries. That he is getting rich by selling through agents and aids the cattle which you, Kate, steal here, drive into the river, up to the cliff, down this wonderful underground passage into Blue Stone canyon and out across the desert to Marston for the shipping. It has been an amazing system in a more amazing setting. The mystery of the steers that left no tracks is solved by the fact that every time you stole a big herd you drove them up the night before you drove your own brand down—therefore, they left no trace. Also, I want to say here and now before these witnesses, that all the money you brought with you into the Deep Heart hills belonged to poor Jack Fair, the father of your child—the man you betrayed into prison through the devilish legal trap laid by Lawrence Arnold—and that is why I've followed you. Sonny Fair has a right to his father's property—and I intend to see that he gets it. Have you anything to say?"

Lawrence Arnold, trapped and conscious of the fact, wet his thin lips and glanced desperately around. He saw only stern faces, cold and angry eyes.

But Cattle Kate Cathrew was made of different stuff. She flung up her clenched fists and shook them at the clear skies where the rose of dawn was spreading.

"You—!" she swore. "I always hated your narrow eyes and that mouth of yours! So you are the prospector, Smith, who has been so inquisitive at Cordova!

"And it is you who've done all this! Oh, d—n your soul to h—l!"

She dropped her hands, caught the rein hanging on Bluefire's neck, struck her heels to his flanks and quick as thought whirled him away toward the cut. The group between her and the entrance fell floundering apart before the stallion's charge.

With a dozen leaps she almost reached the wall.

"You can't get away with this, Brand Fair!" she screamed, "I'm a match for you!" and jerked at her rifle in its loops.

In her rage she was inept, so that the weapon caught, hindering her purpose for a moment.

But that purpose was clear to several in the intense group of watchers—to Rod Stone—to Fair himself—and to one other.

Nance Allison, standing in her trampled spot, knew that the moment she had dreaded for so long was come. Knew that danger threatened at last some one whom she loved—the stark danger of death—and as if something broke within her, the "stirrings" crystallized. Without taking her eyes from the frantic woman on the big blue horse, she began to feel with her foot for something in the grass—something long and dark and cold but which seemed to her now more precious and to be desired than anything upon the earth—namely, Sud Provine's rifle.

For herself and hers she had borne all things—but hope and poverty and the deadening weariness of gigantic labors.

Gone was all the stern restraint, the earnest supplication to be kept from spilling blood. The hatred which had smoldered in her leaped to its fulfillment.

She had believed in the hand of God that had been her shield and buckler, had been patient in adversity, meek in her dogged courage.

Now, as Kate Cathrew clawed for a weapon to kill Brand Fair sitting on his horse at the cave's mouth, she became a killer herself, joying in the fact.

Her foot touched the rifle.

She bent and took it up.

As Cattle Kate straightened in her saddle Nance dropped stiffly to her knee and raised the gun.

Her blue eyes caught the sights and drew down steadily upon the woman's heart.

Just so had these forgotten Allisons drawn down upon their enemies in the Kentucky hills.

Her finger touched the trigger.

And here the hand of destiny reached down—or was it the hand of God?—and ordered the puppets playing out their little tragedy in the heart of Rainbow cliff.

As Kate Cathrew flung up her gun the furious rage that fired her stiffened body in the saddle, shot her bolt upright, standing in her stirrups.

Perhaps some unaccustomed pressure of her posture angered him—perhaps the excitement of the moment loosed something wild in his hybrid heart—perhaps it was something else. The bearded man from Upper Country said afterward it was.

At any rate, with the woman's spectacular and dramatic action, Bluefire, the stallion, who hated her but obeyed her, gave one scream and rose with her.

It was a magnificent leap, high spread-eagling, with the flowing silver cloud of his mane tossing in the rosy light.

From the peak of its arc the woman, good rider though she was, but taken by surprise, fell loose from her stirrups, cascading in a flare of booted feet straight down his hips and tail.

At the same moment two shots rang out—her own and Nance's both gone wild with Bluefire's interference.

Still on his hind feet, the stallion whirled, turning once more toward the cut in the wall, and came down—his shod forefeet full upon her breast. He leaped over her body and was gone, his empty saddle shining with its vanity of silver.

A silence of death fell for a moment in the peaceful pot.

Then two men moved.

McKane, the trader who leaped from his horse and knelt by Kate Cathrew, and Big Basford who flung up his arms and shook his clawing fingers toward the western wall.

"You killed her!" he shrieked, "You yellow devil—you've killed Kate Cathrew! And I'll kill you!"

He kicked his horse viciously and shot forward.

Bud Allison, the boy whom none had noticed, raised his pappy's gun and fired.

Big Basford toppled to the left and slid out of his saddle with an audible grunt. He rolled over, shook his good fist toward the serene skies, and was still.

Slowly the group drew in to look at Cattle Kate lying so quietly after the storm.

McKane was holding her hand between his own and murmuring foolish, endearing words. Lawrence Arnold pushed him aside with an oath.

* * * * * * *

But Brand Fair turned his eyes for the first time toward that farther wall. For a moment he did not recognize the creature which knelt there, the smoking rifle across its knee, its face covered with both hands.

Then something familiar in the drooping shoulders, the ragged veil of shining hair, struck home to him.

Without a word he went forward and dismounted.

Incredulously he stooped and took the hands away.

Wide eyed he looked at her.

"Nance!" he cried in horror, "Nance—Nance—Nance! Good God Almighty! What's this?"

"I am forsaken of my God," said the girl piteously, "I had to kill her—or she'd have killed you!"

"You didn't," said Fair sharply, "the stallion killed her. Your shot went wild."

She looked at him dully, uncomprehending, and Fair repeated his words. As she realized their import her lips began to quiver, she rolled down upon the trampled grass with her face to the sod, and wept.

Brand Fair, knowing that this matter was between her soul and its Maker, wisely did not attempt to comfort her.

He sat with his hand on her heaving shoulder and watched the tragic scene.

Bossick and his men surrounded Arnold. Big Basford was dead. And here was Nance Allison in Rainbow's pot at dawn, ghastly with blood and weariness.

A thousand questions burned in his brain, but he waited.

From the right Rod Stone was coming forward, followed by the halfbreed girl and the rest of the men from Cordova.

Bossick took Stone into custody and called to Bud Allison, who came limping forward, his blue eyes glittering with defiance.

Fair stooped and lifting Nance bodily carried her into the heart of the group.

"Men," he said, "here's something more to add to our score against Sky Line. Look!"

They looked in astonishment.

"Great Scott!" said Bossick wonderingly, "It's Miss Allison, ain't it? What's she doing here?"

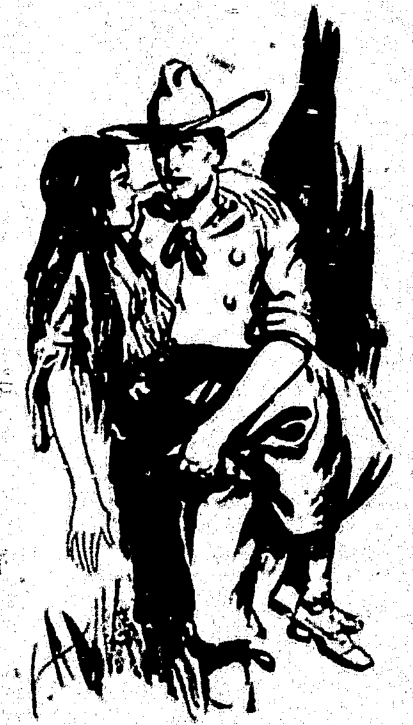
"That's a question I'll ask Lawrence Arnold," said Fair in a voice like a blade, but the bearded man from the Upper Country spoke up promptly.

"I think young Stone and Minnie Pine can answer that, since that is why we're here. Speak, Stone."

The rider shook his head.

"Let Minnie," he said, "she was first to know about it."

All eyes turned to the [illegible] girl, among those of Lawrence Arnold, still holding in his arms the body of Kate Cathrew, and they were cruel as a hawk's.



Fair Stooped, and Lifting Nance Bodily, Carried Her Toward the Heart of the Group of Men.

"I listened," said Minnie calmly. "I always listened when there was devil's talk at Sky Line. I've heard much. This time the Sun Woman yonder stood in the inner room where they had brought her, and gave back in their teeth the words of the boss and the master. They wanted her to sign her mother's name to a paper which would give to Kate Cathrew the homestead on Nameless—"

"Great Scott!" said Bossick again.

"She wouldn't," went on Minnie, "and so they gave her to Sud Provine to keep all night in Rainbow's pot, with Big Basford standing guard outside."

There was the sound of an indrawn breath from Fair.

"We know Provine, Rod Stone and me," continued the girl, "and so we went to Cordova for help to get her out. We had to wait so long to get away from Sky Line—"

"But they came, men," cut in the bearded man, "don't forget that in the final settlement. They dared Arnold and Cattle Kate to save a woman's honor—and that's no small thing."

"Shucks!" said Stone disgustedly, "what would any halfman do?"

Fair stood Nance upon her feet.

She raised her unspeakable head and glanced at the tense faces.

"Where's this Provine? Tell us, Nance," said Fair still in that thin, hard voice. He hitched his holster a little farther forward on his thigh.

"I don't know," she said. "I tore his face to ribbons—I'd have killed him if I could. He crawled that way."

She nodded toward the north.

Fair loosed her gently and was turning away, when Bossick caught his arm.

"Hold hard, Smith—Mr. Fair," he said, "not in your condition. Jermyn—go see what you can find. In the meantime—there's Big Basford. The boy was quick—"

Here Rod Stone broke in, speaking frankly.

"I'd like to say, men, that when young Allison killed Big Basford he got the man who threw his father down Rainbow cliff and stretched the rope that lamed the boy. John Allison had found the only outside way to the rim and was looking down into the Pot here, when Basford went to meet him."

For a long moment there was silence.

"It would seem to me," said Bossick slowly, "that there has been a deal of justice done here this day—a very great deal of justice. It's destiny."

Nance Allison looked up at him with a light in her blue eyes.

"It's the hand of God, Mr. Bossick," she said gravely, "no less."

The rancher nodded.

"Maybe," he said, as Jermyn and several others who had accompanied him, came back across the basin with Sud Provine among them.

One look at the man was sufficient.

"I guess he's had all that was coming to him for the present," said Bossick grimly. "Take him along to the house. We'll go gather in the rest."

And so, in the full day, with the risen sun touching all the tapestried slopes of Mystery with gold, Cattle Kate Cathrew went back to her stronghold under the tinted cliff—went in state with a retinue behind her.

She had died as she had lived, spectacularly, and her turbulent soul should have been satisfied.

With her went one man who had loved her after his selfish fashion, another who would have crawled in the dust to kiss her feet, while a third, borne rolling limply on a saddle, followed after more closely than any other.

The young cowboy from the Upper Country absent-mindedly rolled a cigarette.

"She was worth it," he said softly to the bearded man beside him, "in spite of all!"

"H—!" said the other, "look yonder! One square foot of his satin hide was worth her whole body! I always thought he'd get her, some time, some way. I'm going to dig up my last dollar an' buy him from whoever owns him now."

Bluefire stood against the cliff, watching with interested eyes this strange procession passing.

* * * * * * *

On the broad slopes, the towering slants, the conifers sang their everlasting song, tuned by the little winds from the south.

White clouds sailed the vault above lending their shadows for a little space upon the soft green country.

Another spring was smiling on the Deep Hearts hills.

On the wide brown flats by Nameless the young crops were springing, vigorous and safe, and some few herds browsed peacefully on the rugged range.

In the doorway of the cabin by the river, Nance Fair sat with Sonny in her lap, watching the slope beyond.

"Won't Brand be coming soon?" the child wanted to know. "The Rainbow cliff is shining, so it's getting late."

"Soon—very soon, honey," said Nance smilingly, "I heard Dirk bark in the buck brush yonder a little while ago."

In the room beyond Mrs. Allison rocked contentedly.

"Nance," she said, "you know this here carpet always makes me think of the floor of the woods, somehow, with its brown an' white. It's so fresh an' fair an' soft."

"That's why I got that warp," said Nance happily, "I felt it would—and it does so. Yes, it does so. Run, Sonny—yonder's Brand and Bud!"

Nance rose and waited for the lean dark man who swung down and came to her with Sonny on his shoulder. As he stooped to lay his lips to hers he looked long and tenderly into her blue eyes.

Brand and Bud, riding up from the waters of Nameless in the evening haze, Diamond and Buckskin drawing long breaths of satisfaction at the sight of home.

"Heart of my heart!" he whispered.

"How's all, Brand?" called the mother as she spread a cloth on the scoured table preparatory to "feeding her menfolk" as she phrased it.

Brand hung his hat on a nail and turned to the well as Bud came whistling up the path.

"Fine, Mammy," he called back, "everything at Sky Line's doing well. Rod and Minnie make things move, and I can trust them. The only thing that jars is old Josefa who never fails to tell me that all half-breeds are fools, and that white men can't be trusted. And then she bakes an extra pie for Rod and smiles at Minnie proudly. Yes—all's well. All's well on Nameless, eh, old-timer?"

And swinging the boy once more to his shoulder, he followed young Bud in across the sill.

[THE END.]

Health and Home

THE WOMAN WHO WORKS

In this new order of things, with women, both married and single, broadening their business activities, a very serious problem arises. It is the problem of what, when, and where to eat.

Breakfast is always a hurry-up meal for the men but much more so for the woman who goes to business. Luncheons, of course, are taken in the lunchrooms and restaurants in the business districts and are no problem. But how about dinners? Shall they, too, be restaurant meals or can they be so planned that business women may enjoy the home cooking of which they are so fond? Take away the element of haste and anxiety and in its place put carefully thought-out menus, well planned and easily prepared, and home dinners will again regain their high favor with the working housewife.

One of the big worries is frequently with the milk. Did it come? Is it fresh? Is it frozen? Has the milkman been paid? Are the bottles washed and set out? However, there is no cause for worry about milk. Why not keep a dozen cans of evaporated milk in your pantry? There are large cans, equal to a quart of milk and smaller cans that will meet the lesser needs.

For evaporated milk is just pure, fresh milk with more than half the water missing. This water can be replaced in a jiffy, if you so desire or you can use it as cream if rich and creamy foods are desired.

Here are a few recipes that may be used by "The Woman Who Works" for forming her plans for self help and good home cooking.

Scalloped Ham and Potatoes.

1 pound smoked ham
6 medium potatoes
1½ cups evaporated milk diluted with
1¼ cups water
1 green pepper (may be omitted)
Flour

Cover the bottom of an oiled baking dish with sliced, raw potatoes. Sprinkle with flour and pieces of ham ¼ inch square. Repeat until dish is full. Fill dish ¾ full of diluted milk. Bake until potatoes are tender.

Eggs en Casserole.

6 hard-boiled eggs
2 tomatoes
2 tbsp. butter
2 tbsp. flour
2 tsp. salt
¾ cup evaporated milk
¾ cup water
¼ cup grated cheese
Buttered crumbs

Cut hard-boiled eggs in half and arrange around the edge of a greased casserole. Slice tomatoes in center of dish. Make a white sauce of the milk, water, fat and flour. Add cheese and stir over a low fire until cheese is well mixed and smooth. Pour over tomatoes and eggs. Cover with crumbs and bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

Advertisers will find this paper an excellent medium in which to display their bargains and make their wants known

WEEKLY MENU SUGGESTIONS

By NELLIE MAXWELL

Cottage cheese well enriched with cream, is a wholesome food. Put it into the lunch baskets and serve it often. For variety add chopped onion, green pepper or chives; serve on lettuce with a good boiled dressing for salad.

SUNDAY—Breakfast: Fried mush, bacon, doughnuts. Dinner: Roast lamb with dressing, parsley potatoes, creamed onions, baked squash. Supper: Brown bread sandwiches, cookies, tea.

MONDAY—Breakfast: Apples, oatmeal, poached eggs on whole wheat toast, coffee. Dinner: Noodle soup, sausage, baked potatoes, head lettuce, French dressing. Supper: Tomato soup, cottage cheese.

TUESDAY — Breakfast: Stewed rhubarb, bran, top milk, mackerel baked in cream. Dinner: Beef stew with vegetables, steamed pudding. Supper: Muffins, canned pears, cookies, tea.

WEDNESDAY — Breakfast: Rolled oats with raisins, broiled bacon. Dinner: Veal loaf, steamed figs with whipped cream. Supper: Creamed eggs, toast, jelly roll.

THURSDAY — Breakfast: Grapefruit, broiled ham. Dinner: Cream of tomato soup, baked hash, pickled beets; ice cream, maple sauce. Supper: Oyster stew, shredded cabbage, cup cakes.

FRIDAY — Breakfast: Scrambled eggs, toast, doughnuts, marmalade. Dinner: Baked stuffed bass, steamed potatoes, dill pickles, apple pie. Supper: Baking powder biscuit, cranberry sauce.

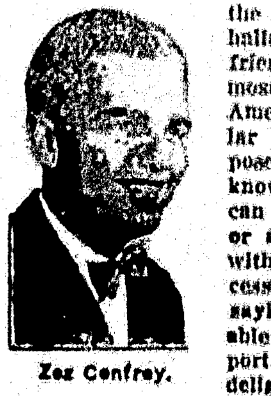
SATURDAY — Breakfast: Oranges, grapenuts, waffles. Dinner: Irish stew, popovers, baked apples. Supper: Boston baked beans, steamed brown bread.

Parsley Potatoes.

Prepare potato balls, using a French potato cutter. Cook in boiling salted water, drain and turn into the vegetable dish in which melted butter and finely minced parsley have been placed; stir until well covered with butter and parsley. The potatoes may be rolled in the melted butter, then in minced parsley, if preferred.

(©, 1925, Western Newspaper Union.)

Zez Confrey Mixes Salads and Songs



Zez Confrey.

Zez Confrey, famous composer of the musical classic, "The Kitten on the Keys," is hailed by his friends as the most versatile of America's popular song composers. Those who know him say he can mix a salad or a song oddity with equal success, which is saying considerable since his portrayal of the delightful pranks of a certain young feline frisking over the ivories has been recognized as the model of American syncopation.

But Mr. Confrey has other "firsts" in his repertoire, his acquaintances declare. Country bred, he is a judge of horse flesh, and also knows a good cigar.

The simple life is Mr. Confrey's idea of happiness. Every so often Manhattan gets too crowded for him and he boards a train for the country and the companionship of a certain murmuring brook. Inevitably he comes back with one of the merry tunes for which he is noted.

A bachelor, Zez keeps open house for his friends. If he invites a few of the boys over for a midnight supper, he does the cooking himself. Invitations to his lively little dinners are sought after. There are two dishes to which Mr. Confrey is partial. So are his friends. His recipes for the two follow:

Royal Eggs With Mushroom Sauce.

12 eggs
Salt
Pepper
½ pound mushrooms
1 slice pimento
2 tbsp. butter
12 slices toast
1½ cup evaporated milk diluted with
1¼ cup meat stock (This may be prepared from bouillon cubes)
2 tbsp. flour
Parsley

Saute the mushrooms in two tbsp. butter, taking care not to burn, make a white sauce of two tbsp. butter, flour, evaporated milk and meat stock. Cook five minutes. Add the cooked mushrooms and chopped pimento. Break eggs and drop into hot fat, being careful to keep egg in a globular mass. Just as soon as they are a golden brown lift out and drain. Place an egg on each piece of toast. Allow two pieces for each serving. Pour over all the mushroom sauce and garnish with parsley.

Pineapple Cheese Salad.

16 slices pineapple
1 cup cream cheese
¼ cup chopped nuts
2 tbsp. evaporated milk
Crisp lettuce leaves
1 tbsp. pineapple juice
1 tsp. sugar
Green and red mangoes
Creamy salad dressing

Combine the cheese, nuts, evaporated milk, pineapple juice and sugar, and blend into a smooth mass. Cut pineapple circles in half. Spread cheese mixture on a slice of pineapple and press the other half circle of pineapple on top of cheese as one would a slice of bread in making a sandwich. Cut diamonds or triangles from green and red mangoes and press into the edge of the cheese mixture between the pineapple. Lay two of the prepared pieces of pineapple on a crisp lettuce leaf. Serve with creamy salad dressing. This serves five.

The Proper Order

All things come to those who [illegible] till they get rich before they [illegible] their waiting.

WANT COLUMN

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 15 cents; each additional week, 10 cents.

Each word more than 25: One week, 1 cent and each additional week, ½ cent. Minimum charge, 25 cents.

Cash must accompany order.

FOR SALE—Drop Head Sewing Machine in A1 condition, also an Underwood Portable Typewriter. E. P. LYON, Bethel, Maine. 10-29

WANTED—Pupil nurses, Somerset Hospital, Skowhegan, Maine. 10-29-10t

Deer hunting is over for 1925. Send your skins, fur, hides, etc., to H. I. BEAN, Spring St., Bethel, Maine. 12-3

NOTICE—Hams and bacon pickled and smoked for the public at 5 cents per pound. W. C. BRYANT, Bethel, Me. 12-17

WANTED—Children's sewing to do. MRS. TRUE HAMES, High Street, Bethel, Me. 12-7-31

TO RENT OR SELL—House of eight rooms and bath. Shed connected. Inquire of F. I. CLARK, Bethel, Me.

FOR SALE—One traverse pung, one single pung, and one old comfort sleigh. All State prison made—best of material and workmanship. At my barn on Church street. H. H. HASTINGS.

FOR SALE—House of five rooms. Electric lights. Chapman brook water. Cement cellar. Stable and shed connected to house. About one-half acre of land. Fruit trees. Ten minutes walk from Bethel village. Chance for small garden, also to keep hens. Inquire at Citizen Office, Bethel, Me. 12-21

MEN'S SUITS CLEANED AND PRESSED. Laundry work. MRS. CHAS. R. BROWN, Main Street. 12-31 11p

PIANO TUNING—H. L. White will be in Bethel about Jan. 15th. Leave orders with P. J. Tyler, or write me at 7 Western View St., Auburn, Me. 12-31-21

NOTICE—Home smoked bacon 35 cents per pound. Get our prices for pork in large quantities. Lard pails wanted. W. C. BRYANT, Bethel, Maine. 12-31 4t.

THE
OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY D. M. FORBES
BETHEL, MAINE

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1908, at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1925.

I Can Furnish
FURNACE HEAT
at less than $100.
Why Freeze this Winter?
My usual supply of
Building Material
on hand, including
Corrugated Galv. Roofing
at a low price. 26 gauge
Outside Storm Windows
to order.
H. Alton Bacon
BRYANT'S POND, MAINE

WEST GREENWOOD

John Kavanagh of South Paris spent Christmas with his parents.

Paul Croteau and Parker Cramer spent a few days in Lewiston last week.

Nellie Harrington is home on her Christmas vacation.

Annie Cross called on Miss Marjorie Farwell at Bethel one day last week.

Frank Sterrar was in town recently with his line of goods.

Chester Cummings and Elmer Cross are hauling pulp on the track.

Gertrude Harrington spent a few days in Lewiston recently with her sister, Mary Harrington.

Lillian Cross spent Christmas at Locke's Mills.

Frank Stone called at Chase's one evening recently.

John Harrington spent Christmas at his home in this vicinity.

Harold Shaw was in this vicinity one day last week.

Nellie Cross of Rowe Hill has moved to Locke's Mills for the winter so her daughter can board with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Holbert and his brother, Howard, were at Mrs. Dearden's Christmas Day.

NEW YEAR'S PRAYER

(Continued from page 1)

blots out the vision of Thyself and Thy righteousness. I would be consciously guiltless, seeing that it is hard for a self-blamed heart to enjoy the light of Thy countenance. I crave from Thee the gift of inner power of resistance to that which is mean and low. Cause me to be lifted up in moral stature, to bulk large in moral heroism, that I may not fly into panic in the hour of trial. And, O God, I would not be content with merely personal virtue. Give me a heart of hate toward all evil and iniquity and injustice wherever manifest. When I see children bereft of rightful privilege or suffer the unnecessary, when I look upon youth led astray by men who play upon youth's impulses for gain, when I behold strong men and women defeated and cast down by a hard world's cruelty, then may hot indignation rise out of my heart and may its fires work for the consuming of all unrighteousness.

Lord, enlarge my heart with great friendships. Teach me the lesson from friendship's primer,—that I can not gain the prize of a great friendship without having a great soul. Make it plain also that great friends will not grow greater to me unless my soul grows. Give me the vision to find lying at the roots of other men's personalities basic interests like my own. Grant me skill to share with noble men the highest ideals, the widest scopes, the deepest concerns. Help me to fix the habit of holding much converse with a Moses or a David or an Isaiah or a John or a Paul. Aid me as I try to establish affinity with their thoughts, visions, strength of purpose. And I desire the far more inspiring bond which I may have with Him who calls His disciples friends. May the springs of His mind flow clear and fresh from my own. Thus shall I be moved by men's lacks as He is moved, joy in sacrificial work as He joys. With all, however, let me be friendly, as Jesus is, who waits not for the response of the likeminded alone. Let the friendly sun of my life shine on the evil and the good, and to my friendliness may the boundaries men create between themselves mean nothing.

Lord, enlarge my heart with impulses for great ministries of grace. Have I not just begun to learn that I can not live to myself alone and be approved of God? Teach me the lesson which all who would have life's genuine satisfactions and joys must learn, that other selves are an essential part of one's own self. May the will to be of use to my fellows be grounded in my being so that I may not be like the lashed slave in service but rather like the child playing a game for the joy of it. Help me to fulfill the law of Christ in bearing the burdens of others. Grant that no human need near or far which I can fill shall be left unfilled. Make me master of bounties. For the famished soul may I stand ready with the rich cornucopia of the things of the spirit. May I call the thirsty soul to the fountains of refreshment. And in all this I pray for deliverance from the provincial conception. I would shun narrow views of service. Intent upon sharing my blessings with those whom I may touch with my hands, I shall not rest until I shall have sent, so far as I am able, Thy gospel of love and plenty to fellow beings at the ends of the earth. So may I be rendered more and more worthy of my high calling as a world Christian.

Lord, enlarge my heart with eagerness for the heights. For any low thinking I may do may there be no recompense. If false ideals have warped my sense of life's values so as to convince me that low values are high, sweep from my eyes the world delusion. If to remove from before my eyes the mists that hide the true and the good from them it is necessary to use humiliating means, hesitate Thou not to employ them. For I must discern the true and the false, else how can I follow the true? Thou hast made nothing too high for the souls of men. If Thou hast set perfection as the soul's goal, Thou hast made a long pathway thereto, and Thou who are the Light art thereon. Seeing Thee thereon and hearing Thy call to men therefrom, I stand in shame if my soul promises to be static. O Lord, guard me against willingness to accept standards of growth and progress which arrest the upward calling of God. Let me not despise things as they are with me but rather accept them where I must. But help me to make the inevitable second best the footstool whence I make haste "for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

The first conference of its kind in New England history will be held in Portland, Maine, in January, when more than 500 business men, representing every phase of industry in New England and Eastern New York, and executives of every railroad east of the Mississippi meet to discuss transportation problems.

So long as banking continues on conservative lines and prices are not inflated, business can neither stagnate nor suffer adverse reaction, but must gradually progress as production steadily increases.

ARE YOU TIRED, ACHY—ALL RUN DOWN?

This Bethel Resident Tells You How to Get Well.

Tired all the time?
Lame, stiff and achy?
Tortured with nagging backache?
Knife-like twinges when you stoop or lift?
Miserable with headaches, dizzy spells and bladder irregularities?
All are signs of kidney sickness!
Use Doan's Pills—a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys.
Here's Bethel testimony:

Clifford Merrill, Main St., says: "A cold settled in my kidneys and I had a dull, heavy ache in my back that made me feel run down. Mornings my back felt stiff and lame and I couldn't straighten up after bending without shooting pains through my kidneys. My kidneys were weak and disordered, too, so I began using Doan's Pills and two boxes, from Bosserman's Drug Store, rid me of the trouble."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy — get Doan's Pills—the same that Mr. Merrill had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named.

At a Probate Court, at Paris, in vacation in and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen a newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1926, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Fred C. Alexander of Fryeburg, deceased; second account presented for allowance by Adelaide E. Alexander, administratrix.

Fred C. Alexander late of Denmark, deceased; petition for determination of inheritance tax presented by Adelaide E. Alexander, administratrix.

Fred C. Alexander late of Fryeburg, deceased; petition for order to distribute balance remaining in her hands presented by Adelaide E. Alexander, administratrix.

Witness, Henry H. Hastings, Judge of said Court at Paris, this 29th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named.

At a Probate Court, held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1926, at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Herbert A. Edwards late of Los Angeles, California, deceased; copy of will and petition for allowance of same presented by Lillie O. Edwards, executrix.

Calvin N. Kimball late of Bethel, deceased; petition for the appointment of L. Carey Stevens as administrator of the estate of said deceased presented by Rebecca J. Carwell, sister and heir at law.

Elberta E. Barnham late of Bethel, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Lydia U. Barker, executrix.

Lauretta M. Valentine late of Bethel, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Charles E. Valentine, executor.

Witness, Henry H. Hastings, Judge of said Court at Paris, this 15th day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

ALBERT D. PARK, Register.

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Albert E. Bailey late of Newry in the County of Oxford, deceased, without bond. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

MAUD A. BAILEY,
Bethel, Maine.
December 17th, 1925. 12 24 31

NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that she has been duly appointed executrix of the estate of Agnes O. Ames late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deceased, without bond. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

GRACE EDITH AMES,
436 E. 19th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Agent—Hilary C. Park,
Bethel, Maine.
December 16th, 1925. 12 24 31

THE J. E. JONES LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

to take "a cure." In four days the patients reappeared at the reservation. One Indian made the trip back in an airplane and the other in a taxicab. The latter after arriving in Pawhuska spent two additional hours in driving about the town. The cost of transportation by railroad from Kansas City to Pawhuska is $8.22, but the way the Indians traveled it amounted to $300. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington disallowed the claims.

BOOSTING BOOZE

Attempts to show that the dry era is a failure and that the only cure for the situation is a return to beer and wine, are being made in Washington by wet Congressmen of the variety who would like to turn the hands back on the clock of civilization. They are making some noise right now but there is no more possibility of succeeding with their booze programs than there is of cultivating snowfalls in Florida next Summer.

A DESCRIPTIVE SENTENCE

Representative Tillman of Arkansas said a mouthful, in speaking of the Mitchell trial, when he uttered the following: "A court was organized to get the Colonel, and this booted and spurred inquisition got him in double-quick time." The trouble with Mitchell was that he lacked about nine judges on the military court and if he had had them with him he would have carried the country unanimously.

THE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

Enthusiasts for a Roosevelt memorial in the National Capital have over-shot their mark. They proposed to put up a wonderful structure between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial which would eclipse both of them in grandeur. As a result the promoters have been very plainly given to understand that they should revise their plans.

COAL STRIKES

Everyone seems willing that the anthracite coal strike should end—that is everyone except the people who own the mines and those who work in them. Unless Governor Pinchot and a few men like him who are not afraid of tough jobs have their way the chances are that the coal strike will continue until hot weather comes again. Then it will be the consumers turn to "laugh last," because they won't care a rip—but the coal interests will.

WEST PARIS

Mrs. Agnes Eldora, wife of George Felton, passed away Saturday, Dec. 19, after an illness of several months. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Robbins, and was about 58 years of age. Besides her husband she is survived by four children, Mrs. Payson McAllister of Auburn, Mrs. Nina Stevens of Hartland, Floyd Felton of Oxford, and Leon, who lives at home and has faithfully cared for his mother since she came from the hospital about two months ago. There are two brothers, Everett and Orlando Robbins of West Paris, and two sisters, Mrs. Flora O. Holmes of Lynn, Mass., and Mrs. Fannie Pratt of Norway. The funeral was held from the home Tuesday afternoon of last week. Rev. Eleanor B. Forbes spoke words of comfort, and there were beautiful flowers. The interment was in West Paris cemetery.

Alonzo K. Dimock of Boston, is spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dunham.

Miss Ethel Flavin has returned from a trip to Washington to visit her brothers, Arthur and George Flavin. Arthur Flavin has a position in the office of the American Consul at Tokio, Japan, and left Dec. 29, to be gone two years. George will remain in Washington, where he is studying for an electrician.

Mrs. Charles Barden has been very ill during the past week, but is reported better at this writing.

Miss Mildred Davis is at home from Columbia University for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dane went to Harmony last week to attend the funeral of his sister. Harold Perham took them in an auto.

Miss Cora Berry has returned home from Portland, and is improved in health.

Mrs. Angie Bacon is having the unfinished rooms over her store wired for electricity, and the Nazarene Church people are to occupy it for services.

Miss Helen Packard is home from Farmington Normal School.

Miss Margaret Lane is at home from Boston for the vacation.

Howard Wardwell, Stanley Perham and Ronald Perham are at home from Bates College. Mrs. Ronald Perham is with her husband.

Misses Ruth and Eva Tucker entertained Mrs. Ruth Devine and daughter, Louise, Mrs. Sarah Devine, and Miss Ella Curtis at dinner on Christmas Day.

Many families had Christmas trees and family gatherings.

A union Christmas service was held at the Universalist church Sunday evening, Dec. 20. There was a large chorus of young people who rendered good music, and a pageant, "The Perfect King," was presented by about twenty-five children. In the morning at the Universalist church there was a very beautiful service, when five babies were christened. The pastor gave a sermon appropriate to the day, as also were the music and decoration. The babies were Laurene Eleanor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight L. Libby, Nellie Elvira and Loren Erwin, children of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Trask, Murray Eugene, son of Mrs. and Mrs. Raymond Haines, and Donald Flint, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Packard.

Thursday evening at the Universalist church there was a banquet for the Sunday School and friends, followed by exercises and a tree.

Thursday evening the Federated Church held exercises and a tree at Centennial Hall.

The Finnish Congregational Church held all-day services and a Christmas tree.

Mrs. Charles Barden, who has been ill at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. F. Barden, has recovered sufficiently to be brought to her home here on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Penley and son, Donald were Christmas guests of her mother, Mrs. Clara Ridlon, and sister, Mrs. Dora Jackson.

The supper and entertainment given for the benefit of the public library was very successful.

The Friendly Class will meet with Mrs. Phila Mayhew, Thursday afternoon.

There was a Christmas dinner party and tree at Edwin J. Mann's, composed of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Tuell, Mrs. Cynthia Curtis, Mrs. Ida Mountfort. Mrs. Ida Jacobs and the host and three children, Lewis, Gertrude and Edwina.

CHRISTMAS

Addie Kendall Mason

When the Christmas days are waning
In a land beyond the seas,
When the twelfth night candles glisten
Then they burn the Christmas trees,
And the children gather round them
By the fire place huge and deep,
Telling many a "Yuletide" story
As the shadows dance and leap.

While above them gleam the holly
Bound in wreaths of mistletoe,
Hung for happy lads and lasses
In the Christmas fires glow,—
'Tis a custom long remembered
And observed each Christmas time:
Thus to burn the withered branches
With the twelfth night's peaceful
chime.

And so far no one has ever
Tried to stop this happy play,
Of the children and the old folks
In this land so far away
And I hope that people never,
In their quest for gain and gold,
Will forget this quaint old custom
Brought down from the days of old.

And here in our own New England
Let the stockings still be hung
In the chimney's cosiest corner
While the Christmas songs are sung,
Let the children list for sleigh bells
And the sound of dancing feet,
As Old Santa guides his reindeer
Over house tops far and fleet.

Help them keep the faith of childhood,
All too soon such dreams are o'er,
And me thinks life would be harder
If the fairies came no more.

Bethel, Maine.

Happy New Year to All
Make a New Year's Resolution to have your car overhauled in our repair shop, and have a resolution that you can stick to without being sorry.
Winter Battery Storage
$3.00
Willard Car and Radio Batteries
Highest Quality Lowest Priced
BENSON & GIBBS
Guaranteed Automobile Repairing and Battery Service
Mechanic St., BETHEL, MAINE
Member WILLARD BATTERY Men

WAIT! WATCH!
For the Biggest Money Savings to Your Pocket Book.
Your Pennies Mean Dollars at
Naimey's Coming Sale
WATCH FOR OUR FLIERS.

We have a Good Assortment of
Skates, Sleds, Snowshoes
Skiis and Ski Poles
G. L. Thurston
BETHEL, MAINE